The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1903. NO. 11

LOCAL NOTES.

—Cut prices on fish to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Guy Hicks returned Tuesday from a pleasure trip to Philadelphia.

—Miss Olive Coder spent a portion of last week with friends in Huntingdon.

—Thomas Skipper visited the family of Henry Teeters at Waterstreet over Sunday.

—James B. Montgomery and wife were among the Memorial Day visitors to Mapleton.

—7 lbs. prunes for 25c; 6 cakes Dingman's, Swift's pride or Star soap, 25c at O'Connors'.

—Newton Hamilton campmeeting commences this year August 13th and closes August 24th.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood and Miss Emma Hamilton spent Memorial Day with friends at Cassville.

—Mrs. Dr. Spangler retuned home last Thursday evening from a week's visit to friends at Pittsburg.

—Landis E. Himes, a fireman on the Pittsburg division, is spending this week with his wife in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Clara Clemens and children, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting her mother and other friends in this place.

—John W. Baker and wife have been spending the past week among scenes of earlier years in Fulton county.

—Mrs. Daniel Ott and daughter, Mrs. Ritchey, of Everett, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife last Thursday.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Mrs. W. W. Brumbaugh and son, of Juniata, are spending this week with parents and friends in this vicinity.

—Misses Mary and Nellie Spanogle, of Huntingdon, were Sunday guests of their sister, Mrs. W. E. Hack, of Mapleton.

—B. B. Shore and son and Joseph Medling and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Clay township.

—Mrs. S. B. Hooper and daughter, of Altoona, were guests of friends in and about Mapleton during a portion of the past week.

—John K. Robley and sister, Mrs. Hannah Miller, of Altoona, spent Memorial Day with their mother, Mrs. Susan Robley, in Mapleton.

—A. F. Parker and wife, of Kipple, came down to Mapleton Friday evening and remained until Monday. On Sunday they visited friends at Burnham.

—Jesse E. Brumbaugh, John S. Hicks and W. W. Brumbaugh, employes of the Juniata shops, Altoona, were among the Memorial Day visitors to Mapleton.

—Mrs. R. P. Smith, of Cass township, who for the past three weeks has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Lane, at East Pittsburg, returned home last evening.

—Harry E. Himes, of Braddock, is visiting among his many friends in this place. "Hal" holds a responsible position in the Westinghouse Electrical works at East Pittsburg and is doing well.

—The first quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek M. E. charge will be held at Mapleton next Friday evening at 6.30 o'clock. Rev. A. S. Baldwin, presiding elder, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Rinker & Madden, Mount Union's hustling butchers, have purchased ten head of very fine cattle from Hon. John C. Taylor, of Shade Gap. Their wagon will be seen on the streets of our town next Satruday delivering part of them to their old customers.

—John D. Long, of Altoona, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of Mapleton, was recently promoted from freight to passenger engineer. John is a cautions and reliable man and the Pennsylvania has no better engineers. We congratulate him on his merited promotion.

—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are just what you need when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—L. C. Corbin and family, of Juniata township, and F. E. Weaver, of Clay township, were among the Memorial Day visitors to Mapleton. Mr. Weaver recently moved from West Virginia to a farm near Fairview church in Clay township and will devote his time to the fruit and poultry business.

—Just received a car load of flour and feed—Shumaker's patent flour $1.20 per sack, Victor corn and oats chop $1.15 per cwt., corn, oats and barley chop $1.30 per cwt., pure corn chop $1.35 per cwt., screenings $1.30 per cwt. Remember all this chop is put up full 100 lbs. to the sack. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Frank R. Dell, of Everett, a prominent lumber dealer, and Samuel E. Dell, county commissioner of Mifflin county, have been among the visitors to this section within the past week, having been summoned hither by the serious illness of their sister, Mrs. Catharine Wright, of Cass township. We are glad to note that Mrs. Wright's condition is improving.

—"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The closing of the Hare's Valley postoffice necessitated a change in the mail route running out from this office and Harry Quarry, who for several years faithfully served the people as carrier, resigned. The contract has been awarded to M. E. Dell, of Cass township, for $200 per year and he entered upon his duties yesterday. Mr. Dell was formerly carrier on this route and rendered good service.

—Miss A. L. Curry, of Boston, who for the past winter has been musical director of the public schools of Philipsburg, Pa., arrived in Mapleton Saturday and will remain until to-morrow. Miss Curry's girlhood days were spent in Mapleton and she has a host of friends here. While here she has not only been entertained but has also delightfully entertained her friends by her music recitals. She is a cultured musician.

—The unprecedented floods in Kansas Saturday and Sunday led the friends in this section of the family of A. Y. Bobb, of North Topeka, formerly of Mapleton, to be apprehensive as to their safety. North Topeka is in the flooded district and was inundated. Monday the editor of the ITEM telegraphed Mr. Bobb asking if family was safe and yesterday received the reply, "All safe. Need nothing." The reply is a relief to many anxious ones.

—Pittsburg *Post*, May 21st: "Guy Wallace, 15 years old, of 3404 Fleming avenue, Allegheny, fell over a cliff near the Ohio connecting bridge in lower Allegheny yesterday and rolled 50 feet down the slope into an abandoned stone quarry. He sustained a fractured thigh and several bruises." The young man referred to is a grandson of Dr. Isaac Guss, of Philipsburg, formerly of Cassville. The lad was taken to St. John's hospital and is getting along nicely.

—You can tell a man's financial standing, says the Blairsville *Courier*, by watching when he visits the seashore. If he goes in March he's a multi-millionaire—if he goes in April he's a millionaire—if he goes in May he's considered big rich—if he goes in May he's comfortably well off—if he goes in July he's in fair circumstances—if he goes in August he may have an income of about $15 a week—if he goes in September, well, we won't say anything more, because that's our time for going.

—The annual meeting of the school board of Mapleton borough was held Monday evening. Members-elect John G. Gillam and R. N. McCarl presented their credentials after which an organization was effected by the election of John G. Gillam, president, A. M. Parker, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. A tax of nine mills was laid for school purposes. It was decided to open the schools Monday, September 7th, for a seven months' term with a holiday vacation from Thursday, December 24th, to Monday, January 4th. Salarys were fixed at forty dollars for principal and teacher of No. 4 school and thirty-five dollars for each of the other three schools. Teachers were elected as follows: No. 4 (principal) Miss Emma Hamilton; No. 3, Miss Mary Baldwin; No. 2, Miss Myrtle Wright; No. 1, Miss Frances Isenberg. The excellent work done by these teachers last winter is evidenced by their re-election and we hope their work for the ensuing term may show marked improvement.

Abram W. Pheasant.

A. W. Pheasant, a well known citizen of Cass township, Huntinqdon county, died of heart failure on Wednesday morning, May 27, 1903. Notwithstanding the fact that he had suffered from this organ failing to perform its duty for years, the morning of his death he seemed better physically and went about assisting with the morning work with more cheerfulness than he had shown for some time, and while in the act of sawing some wood fell over and was gone. He was one of the oldest and most useful citizens of Cass township, being past 74 years. He had in all his life taken an active part in any movement that pertained to the welfare of the community, serving continuous terms in many township offices in which he always discharged his duty with fidelity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he always took an active part in any movement that pertained to the spiritual welfare of the community. He had served as steward for twenty-eight years and never a minister fell short of his apportionment from Bowman's chapel in all that time, Bro. Pheasant always going down in his own pocket to make up any deficiency. His pew in the church was never vacant as long as health permitted him to be present. He was always ready to share of this world's goods with the poor, and the wayfarer was never turned away from his door hungry. He is survived by his wife and three sons, also three brothers and three sisters, the oldest of which is 87 years and has lived to see her posterity down to the fifth generation. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Hugh Strain. The members of the P. of H. No. 935, of which he was a charter member, turned out in a body. ***

Howard Laird Killed.

About 6.30 o'clock Monday morning Howard Laird, of Petersburg, was struck and instantly killed by an east-bound fast freight a short distance west of Huntingdon. Mr. Laird was a school teacher by profession and two weeks prior to his death, at the close of his school term, he had secured a position with the J. C. Blair company which he expected to fill during vacation. On the morning of the fatal accident he was coming to his work at Huntingdon on a bicycle. At the point where the accident occurred some ties had been distributed along the path and Mr. Laird picked up his wheel to walk on No. 1 track around the ties. A freight train was moving east on No. 2 track and he did not hear the approaching fast freight. His head was crushed. The remains were taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial and in the afternoon were sent to his home.

Mr. Laird was a son of the late Robert A. Laird, of Porter township, and was aged about 40 years. He was an excellent teacher and a consistent Christian man, being an elder in the Petersburg Presbyterian church. He is survived by his wife (a daughter of S. P. Smith, Esq., of Brady township, formerly of Union township), one son, two brothers and three sisters. The remains were interred this morning at Alexandria.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for goods purchased on bill of sale, for stoves and furniture out on leases, and for provisions purchased at his store, will please call and settle for same on or before June 15, 1903, or bills will be collected by process of law.

W. H. Spangler.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 26, 1903.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Memorial Day in Mapleton.

Memorial Day was celebrated in Mapleton in the usual interesting manner. The morning was cloudy and cool and the skies were threatening but notwithstanding the children laden with the richest and most fragrant flowers that nature yielded, gathered in their respective churches at 8.30 o'clock while the old soldiers and members of the P. O. S. of A. formed at the hall. Promptly at nine o'clock, headed by the Mapleton Cornet band, the procession was formed and the march to the old cemetery was commenced. Arriving there the usual impressive services prescribed by the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic were observed and an address was delivered by Rev. Jamieson, of the U. B. church. At the conclusion of the address the procession was again formed and marched to Mountain View cemetery where the graves of the soldiers buried there were properly decorated. An address by Rev. J. H. Ake was to have been delivered here but a sudden shower of rain prevented this part of the programme being carried out.

Many visitors were in town and the day was observed in a quiet, orderly manner. By noon the clouds had to some extent vanished and the afternoon was pleasant. It was a genuine holiday and the manner in which it was kept indicated a proper regard for the memory of the fallen heroes.

His Last Hope Realized.

From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure, and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

REDUCED RATES TO BALTIMORE

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Twentieth Triennial National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund, at Baltimore, Md., June 15 to 20, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Baltimore from all stations on its lines, *except* Woodberry, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, Columbia, Frederick, and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railway, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, and stations on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad (exclusive of stations south of Townsend, Del., from which tickets will be sold), on June 13, 14, and 15, good for return passage until 22, inclusive, at rate of *single fare for the round trip, plus one dollar.*

Side-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington and return will be sold and good going June 18 and 19, at rate of $1.60 for the round trip. These tickets will be good to return within two days, date of sale included, and will be valid on all trains except the Congressional Limited. 6-3-1t

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For, Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Passing of the Altoona Division.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday says: "The Altoona division is no more. It passed out of official history so far as name is concerned at 12.01 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. A. C. Shand, who for several years had been its superintendent, departed on Saturday evening for his new position in Philadelphia. The division is absorbed by the middle and the latter's headquarters are now Altoona instead of Harrisburg. Mr. C. A. Preston, the new superintendent of the middle division, assummed his duties yesterday. Everything moved along without friction and the outsider would have no reason to know that a change had taken place.

"The old headquarters of the Altoona division will be those of the new. Yesterday morning the following railroad officials arrived in the city from Harrisburg: E. W. Madden, freight trainmaster; W. Brooke Moore, passenger trainmaster; G. H. Brown, assistant engineer; A. H. Kline, master carpenter; W. H. Balsey, division operator; W. R. Denehey, assistant chief clerk, and L. C. Clemson and J. B. Wells, road foremen of engines. They were introduced to Superintendent Preston by Chief Clerk Delo and the work of arranging the business was shortly afterward begun. All arrangements for the temporary organization was completed and the permanent details will be settled later."

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 1903 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1903 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., by mail for twenty cents. 6-3-1t

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Is everywhere recognized as the one remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant to take. It is especially valuable for summer diarrhoea in children and is undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of a great many children each year. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Phillips Works.

C. W. Phillips, of Pittsburg, president of the Pittsburg White Sand company, arrived in town last Thursday to view the ruins of the works destroyed on Wednesday. The works were insured and an estimate indicates the company will receive between $9000 and $10,000 insurance. Mr. Phillips decided the works should be rebuilt and work of clearing away the rubbish and rebuilding will commence as soon as the adjusters arrive and estimate losses. This is the second fire the company has suffered, the first one occurring Monday evening, December 11, 1895. The company is engaged in building a new plant a short distance south of the one destroyed and work on both plants will be pushed as rapidly as possible in order to have the three mills all in operation before the fall trade begins. Wells are being drilled to secure an abundant water supply.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

PERISH IN FLOODS

Hundreds of Lives and Millions of Dollars in Property Lost in Western Cities.

TOPEKA'S AWFUL DISASTER

Scores Who Sought Safety on Trees and Roofs Swept Away to Death ---Fire Adds to the Terrors of the Stricken.

Topeka, Kan.—Between 170 and 200 persons are dead and 200 are missing as the result of the flood disaster in North Topeka.

With the long death roll, millions of dollars of property destroyed, with hundreds of pistol shots as signals of distress, blended with the agonizing cries of unwilling inhabitants of tree tops and roofs of houses, and the waters creeping upward and then slowly subsiding and alternating changing hope to despair, the capital city passed the gloomiest Sabbath day of its existence. Through all this discomforting condition of affairs was added the presence of a cold, dismal rain.

North Topeka is a scene of utmost desolation. Not a square foot of land can be seen in any direction. There is but a small chance of any of the residences being left standing at the end of the flood period.

Leading men have made a careful examination of the flood and all its conditions, and as a result of their investigation they give 250 as the probable number of lives lost. A more conservative estimate places the number of dead at 175. The higher number is as apt to be correct as the lower. The number of dead is merely a matter of guess. Twenty members of rescuing parties tell of how they saw people drop from houses, to be swept away by the flood, and others tell of men who, terrified at the approach of the fire, dropped into the water, where they sank and did not reappear.

This estimated number of dead does not include the large number classed as missing, who cannot otherwise be accounted for. Neither does it include the number who are supposed to have lost their lives in the fire.

Large contributions have already been received for the benefit of the sufferers. The amount given by Topeka citizens alone will aggregate $100,000. To this is to be added an immense quantity of clothing, provisions and general supplies. Outside towns have generously offered aid, notable among which is Galveston, Texas.

Briefly stated, the present condition of the flood is this:

Drowned, 170 to 200 people; 3000 people without homes; loss of property, $4,000,000; identified dead, 5; floating bodies seen, 20; people missing, 200; houses burned result of fire in lumber from slaking lime, probably 200; banks collapsed, 2; wholesale grocery stores flooded, 2; big business blocks almost ready to crumble, 50; wholesale commission houses deserted, 6; Rock Island trains containing 150 passengers held here by high water; city water works plant useless.

The first effective rescue work began soon after daylight when nine boats arrived from Ottawa on a special train, and they were put into active service at once.

Soon after reports of drowning began to come in. A boat containing eight men engaged in rescue work was swept away in the swift current. As far as known all were drowned. A boat containing two men was capsized. The boats were too frail to live in the whirling waters. More boats arrived from Emporia and hurry messages were sent to other towns for more.

It was soon recognized that rowboats would be of no use in battling with the currents. Steam launches must be secured at once, and to this end rush messages were sent to St. Joseph. The launches arrived about 4 o'clock, and were at once loaded with provisions and dispatched to North Topeka. In an hour they returned loaded with refugees, many of whom were unconscious, having spent thirty-six hours in trees or on roofs, without food.

The disaster has developed hundreds of heroes. Men of all conditions of life worked night and day in effecting thrilling rescues. E. L. Bailey and E. M. Alexander performed some of the most heroic work of the night. In the darkness, about 3 o'clock a. m., at the greatest risk of their lives, they succeeded in reaching one of the burning lumber yards and rescued a dozen women and children.

On the way to the south shore one of the women fainted from fatigue and fright, and this all but swamped the boat. The men made superhuman efforts, and finally reached the pontoon bridge with their precious cargo. Here willing hands seized them and carried them over the Melan bridge to safety.

The most prominent men of the town Women and children were given the preference in the work of rescue. As a result there are scores of families on this side of the river to-day with no heads. The women and children were almost frantic in their all-consuming anxiety for the husbands and fathers left on the other side of the swirling flood. In the bulletin windows of the newspapers appeared notices signed by scores of women, asking that information be sent to them of their husbands as soon as their fate was known.

H. J. Henry, a hardware merchant, first sent his father and mother to safety and then undertook to remain and keep their property out of the hands of looters. He managed to escape when the flood came by riding a trusty horse. As far as Mr. Henry knows his stock of hardware had been swept away, with the building and entire establishment.

These are only a few of numerous instances of distress. Hundreds who were rich are now poor, and the poor people are in distress. Many lost absolutely everything. They had the savings of years taken by water. Now they have only the titles to the water-covered land.

Lawrence, Kan.—The water here has fallen a foot. Half the houses on the north side are washed away, but the people have all gone to high ground and are safe. The river is six to seven miles wide here. Hundreds of homes have been carried down the river. There are only two or three small spots on the north side not under water, and most of the 3000 people over there are homeless and have lost all their personal property. There has been much loss of live stock.

KANSAS CITY SUBMERGED.

Many Drowned and Tremendous Property Losses in Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo.—At least fifteen lives and more than $4,000,000 lost through damage to property by water and fire were the results of the flood which swept over Kansas City. A tract three miles long by four miles wide was submerged, the water ranging in depth from three feet at the Union Station to fifteen feet at the stock yards and the packing house district. The Armour, Cudahy, Fowler and Swift & Co. plants and fifty large agricultural implement houses are under water. Seven fires were burning in the city.

The major part of the loss will fall on the packing house interests. The inundation is greatest in Kansas City, Kan., but the property loss has been largest on this side of the river.

In Armourdale alone the losses to the packing industry and others is placed conservatively at $2,500,000. Argentine, another suburb, has suffered losses estimated at $500,000.

Armourdale, with a population of 16,000 people, is deserted and its site marked only by the tops of buildings and a number of fires.

Two-thirds of Argentine is under water. More than 4500 people in this suburb are homeless and nearly 3000 are destitute.

All bridges over the Kaw River are down, and the only communication with Armourdale is by boat.

The flooded district covers an area three miles long by four miles wide. The flood forms a semi-circle, reaching south and west from the Union Depot, which is located under high bluffs that mark the dividing line between Kansas City, Mo., proper and what is known as the west bottoms. The principal damage done was at Armourdale and Argentine, Kan., in the packing house district, on the Kansas River, on the extreme southwest border of the circle mentioned.

Both Kansas Cities are co-operating in the matter of relief, and to-day the great auditorium of Convention Hall, on the Missouri side, capable of seating 20,000 persons, was turned into a relief camp and the unfortunates brought there from Kansas side.

The river is full of wreckage, and crowds of people lined the banks, watching the procession of houses, cars, trees and other debris that floated down. The stream is three miles wide.

DES MOINES WITHOUT FOOD.

The Iowa City Has No Supply of Meat Bread or Coal.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Though the flood has begun to recede, and the 6000 refugees from the submerged district are all under shelter, most serious developments have arisen.

The relief authorities announced that they were confronted with a food and fuel famine. Meat markets all over the city declared they had but two or three days' stock on hand. There was no prospect of getting a shipment of freight into Des Moines in less than three or four days. Bakeries were overtaxed by reason of the demand of the 6000 flood refugees through the relief association. The temperature of the past three days was such as to cause great suffering and to threaten great loss of life through exposure.

Then it transpired that there was but a meagre coal supply and that the light and power plant had an insufficient supply. Roads were impassable for team hauling and no coal could be shipped in.

For over two days it rained constantly and the mercury stood close to the freezing point. Scores of men, women and children spent hours at a time in soaking wet garments, sitting on the roofs of their homes awaiting the arrival of rescuers. More fatalities will result from exposure than from drowning. The property loss will amount into the millions. Hundreds are homeless.

War Department Renders Aid.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department will assist to the extent of its power in efforts to alleviate suffering in the flooded districts of the West. Orders to this effect have been given to Major-General J. C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. The supply department, at Leavenworth, Kan., will be drawn upon for the shipment of tents to the flooded localities should these be found necessary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Naval General Board has completed an important and elaborate scheme for the defense of the coasts in case of war.

The explanation of former Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith in regard to the Tulloch charges of postal irregularities showed that they had been fully investigated at the time they were made, and in the main the transactions were considered justifiable in the emergencies of the Spanish war.

The appointment of Charles Hallam Keep as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Milton E. Ailes, who recently resigned to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Riggs National Bank, was announced at the Treasury Department.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Government bought 286,000 ounces of silver for Philippine coinage.

The President of the Democratic Labor Union at Manila was arrested on charges of furnishing aid to rebels; the natives were excited over the Government's action.

At Manila Rios, the former Filipino insurgent leader, was sentenced to death, and twenty-seven of his followers received long terms of imprisonment.

Collector Cruzen, of San Juan, P. R., was severely censured by the Treasury Department for irregularites in the management of the customs.

An honorable acquittal was given Captain Carl F. Hartman, of the Signal Corps, at Manila, charged with embezzling Government property.

DOMESTIC.

During a heavy electrical storm in Nashville, Tenn., James Sims was killed by lightning.

For the murder of Shelly Kent, a white farmer, at Church Hill, Ga., Benjamin Gorman, colored, was taken from jail and lynched.

When Minister Lyons, American representative in Liberia, arose to speak at the Decoration Day exercises in Staunton, Va., nearly all the white spectators withdrew.

The discovery of valuable securities will bring the estate of the late Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop, of New York City, up to $2,307,638, of which Princeton University receives over $2,000,000.

Fire losses amounting to $300,000 occurred in Racine, Wis.

In a riot in Pittsburg, Pa., growing out of the playing of "craps" at a ball game one negro was killed and two fatally hurt.

Forty persons were more or less hurt in an accident on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California, in which a train rolled down an embankment forty feet high.

Suspected of knowing something of $10,000 worth of diamonds, which disappeared in transit to Chicago, Ill., James McCue, a driver for the Adams Express Company, was arrested in New York City.

Arrested for the murder of Joseph Dabney, colored, I. Simms died of fright on the way to jail at Chicago.

The national convention of master plumbers, meeting at San Francisco, Cal., decided to continue the present system of apprentices.

When Thomas Choatte, a farmer, refused to stop abusive language toward John Graham, at Jasper, Tenn., General W. E. Donaldson, a friend of Graham, killed Choatte.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned sine die.

For the first time in twenty-two years the convicts at the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., ate together instead of in their cells.

After an exciting battle, Mose Hart, colored, was killed by citizens at Corinth, Miss., because of insulting language he had used during his trial before Mayor Young.

Diphtheria in light form prevailed at the naval training station at Newport, R. I., over 125 apprentices being ill.

In the contempt cases against miners before the Federal Court at Charleston, S. C., it was proposed to compromise by imposing small fines only.

Senator Hanna issued a statement announcing that he is opposed to a resolution by the Ohio State Convention indorsing President Roosevelt for another term and adding that he is not and will not be a candidate for the nomination.

FOREIGN.

President Loubet will visit London between July 18 and 20 to return King Edward's visit.

A ferryman and eleven children were drowned on the River Warthe, near Dembro, Germany, by the capsizing of the boat.

The opposition parties in Japan combined to defeat the Government on a question of responsibility for official scandals.

The bicentenary of the foundation of St. Petersburg was celebrated by a procession to the Cathedral of St. Isaac. The Czar and Czarina were present at the ceremonies.

Several persons were injured and many arrests were made by the Paris police in quelling anti-clerical demonstrations.

The number of deaths in the recent earthquake in Asiatic Turkey is placed in an official estimate at 860.

The funeral of General Mayia Rodriguez took place at Havana, Cuba. President Palma and members of the Cabinet were in the long procession which followed the funeral car to the grave.

Chicken Rearing in England.

About nine years ago, when R. H. Rew wrote an account of the Sussex chicken rearing and cramming industry for the royal commission on agriculture, the profits were highly satisfactory. But it appears that through this and other public notices those who were engaged in it and comparatively few, have been followed by a great number of imitators. The cramming system has been extended to many counties beyond Sussex and Surrey, and the special advantages of a monopoly have been lost. Accordingly the profits of the poultry-cramming business have been greatly reduced and not a few of those engaged in it have been constrained to give it up. The rearers have not suffered equally, although they have had to accept lower prices than they obtained for chickens of the right size for fattening a few years ago. When it was first announced that rearers obtained 3s. 6d. each for chickens ten to twelve weeks old, outsiders imagined that to produce the birds must be highly remunerative, and so it would be if such a price lasted all through the season. As a matter of fact, however, it is paid for only a few weeks, and then for chickens hatched during the coldest portion of the year, when hens are not apt to sit, and great care is necessary to prevent heavy losses among the young chickens. The feeding, too, is expensive and the attention required arduous.—London Standard.

Corporal Quinn's Literalness.

A good story comes from the Philippines. Some time ago Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry, commanding the post and prison at Lingayen, issued an order that all animals dying in the vicinity of the town should be buried at least two feet under ground. The first burial under this order was done by some native prisoners, under command of Corporal Quinn, of Company M, Seventeenth Infantry. The body was dragged to a large cocoanut grove and deposited in a shallow excavation, but in such a way as to leave the rear half of the animal above ground. This action was regarded as a violation of the order and Corporal Quinn was placed under arrest. When asked to plead to the charges he stated with rare confidence that he had obeyed the order literally, and as it required that animals should "be buried two feet under ground" it would have been a violation of the order if he had put all four feet of the animal under. The defense was regarded as sufficient, and the corporal, who was undoubtedly Irish, was released from arrest.—Washington Star.

Her Limit.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness, I know," said the young matron whose mother-in-law lives with her, "but there is such a thing as carrying it too far, I think. Now, my husband's mother is fearfully and wonderfully neat. In fact, at times, I feel that to live in a pigpen would be a relief. From morning till night there is nothing but clean, clean, clean. Bits of carpet are laid in the places most likely to trip you up. These are intended to keep the floor underneath free from stain, and then the carpets are taken up and the floor underneath scrubbed as carefully as if it had not been protected all the time. You cannot imagine just how trying it is. But the other day she reached the limit. She came in, took off her shoes, carefully washed them and set them out to dry! Think of it! It's a wonder she did not wash her hat."—New York Press.

A Fifty-Million Luck Story.

The creation of the fortune of the late Benjamin F. Jones, estimated in his home city of Pittsburg at $50,000,000, was one of those odd events that are wholly unavailable in support of the contention that pure luck or chance plays no considerable part in human affairs.

Jones owned a small forging shop thirty years ago, and had no apparent prospects of entering millionairedom. One day an employee, a careless fellow, let a pair of cold tongs slip from his hands and they fell between the rollers. Examination of the tongs when they were recovered disclosed the fact that the metal in them had been accidentally made into an exceptionally high-grade quality of steel. He then secured a patent and eventually became a millionaire.—New York World.

A Legal Experience.

Justice F. E. Duncan, of Des Moines, Iowa, gained some experience and incidentally lost $1 to a prominent criminal lawyer recently. The lawyer dropped into the justice court one day.

"Are you ready to take up the Ada Hazlewood case?" asked the court.

"Didn't know it was set for to-day," replied the attorney. Thought it was down for to-morrow."

"No, it was set for to-day and the witnesses are here."

"Well, let's put it off until to-morrow; we are not ready," pleaded the lawyer.

"Can't do that," ruled the court. "We'll take the State's testimony to-day, and you can put your witnesses on to-morrow."

"But I don't want to do that."

"Well, you'll have to do it."

"Bet you a dollar you don't take the State's testimony," said the lawyer.

"Guess we will if I say so."

"Is the bet still good?"

"Yes; I'll take it."

And the money was put up.

"The witnesses for the State in the case against Ada Hazlewood will rise and be sworn," ordered the court.

"No, you don't," retorted the lawyer. "We waive examination and will go to the Grand Jury. Give me the two dollars."

And the court turned over the money. —The Green Bag.

Forces That Lead to Fame and Fortune.

There are several forces which help to continue civilization. Among them are the family, the church, the government, literature, commerce and personality. The family represents love; the church represents religion; the government represents authority; business represents force; literature represents truth, and personality represents inspiration. Love, religion, authority, truth, force, inspiration are mightiest forces constituting civilization and promoting its progress.—Eugene Philbin, of New York, in the Atlanta Constitution.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

A woman is never so skeptical as not to believe a man when he tells her he loves her.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Windmills in Germany are now used to produce power to drive electric motors.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves make no smoke, smell, soot, ashes or excessive heat. Always look for trade mark.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The valley of the Amazon still remains almost unexplored.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Flattery is a tool that will pry open almost any woman's heart.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Health of Women

Health and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood. Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** removes such troubles.

Case of this Prominent Chicago Woman Should Give Everyone Confidence in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure, indeed, to add my testimonial to the great number who are today praising **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Three years ago I broke down from excessive physical and mental strain. I was unable to secure proper rest, also lost my appetite, and I became so **nervous and irritable** too that my friends trembled, and I was unable to attend to my work. Our physician prescribed for me, but as I did not seem to improve, I was advised to go away. I could neither spare the time nor money, and was very much worried when, fortunately, one of my club friends called. She told me how she had been **cured of ovarian troubles,** and how like my symptoms were to hers, seven bottles of your medicine cured her, and she insisted that I take some.

"I did so, and am glad that I followed her advice. Within six weeks I was a different woman, strong and robust in health, and have been so ever since.

"A number of my friends who have been troubled with ailments peculiar to our sex have taken your compound, and have also been greatly benefited." — MISS ELIZABETH DALEY, 270 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill. President of the St. Ruth's Court, Order of Foresters, Catholic.

What is left for the women of America, after reading such letters as we publish, but to believe. Don't some of you who are sick and miserable feel how wicked you are to remain so, making life a burden for yourself and your friends, when a cure is easily and inexpensively obtained? Don't you think it would pay to drop some of your old prejudices and "Try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which is better than all the doctors for **cures?**" Surely the experience of hundreds of thousands of women, whom the Compound has cured, should convince all women.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these cures of thousands of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—stick to the medicine that you **know** is the Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Modern Windmills.

Though superseded for all important work, windmills still find their uses in providing power for pumping the water supplies to country houses and farms. A number of modern windmills are now at work on the Royal Agricultural Society's grounds, near Ealing, undergoing a series of efficiency tests.—London Engineering.

What the Census Revealed.

The recent censuses of Scotland and Ireland show them to be almost equal in population, each having but a few more people than the State of Ohio.

A Lucky Deer.

Last winter a deer recently attempted to cross the ice on the mill pond, but the ice broke, precipitating it into the water. It was unable to swim to the shore on account of the broken cakes of floating ice, and would have certainly drowned but for the timely help of the mill hands, who lassoed the animal and hauled it on the solid ice. The deer was then taken to the boiler room, dried and warmed, after which it was given its liberty, and soon disappeared in the surrounding forests.—Goshen Republican.

GRIPPE HURT KIDNEYS.

The lingering results of La Grippe remain with the kidneys for a long time. They suffer from over exertion and the heavy drugs of Grippe medicines. Doan's Kidney Pills overcome this condition.

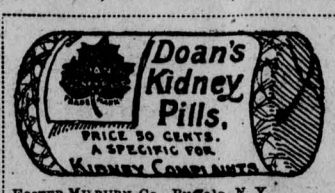
AURORA, NEW MEXICO.—I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills which I ordered for a girl nine years old that was suffering with bed wetting, and she improved very fast. The pills acted directly on the bladder in her case and stopped the trouble. J. C. LUCERO.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—My husband received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and has taken two more boxes and feels like a new man. He is a fireman on the Grand Trunk R. R., and the work is hard on the kidneys. MRS. GEO. GIFFORD.

PLINY, W. VA.—The free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills acted so well with me, I wrote Hooff, the druggist, at Point Pleasant, to send me three boxes, with the result I have gained in weight, as well as entirely rid of my kidney trouble. My water had become very offensive and contained a white sediment and cloudy. I would have to get up six and seven times during the night, and then the voiding would dribble and cause frequent attempts, but, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills, they have regulated all that, and I cannot praise them too much. JAS. A. LANHAM.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.



FREE! Mail this coupon with your address for free trial box.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mail me free trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name.....

Post-office.....

State.....

Medical Advice Free.—Strictly Confidential.

KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Melazgherd, Armenia, Wiped Out, 2000 Inhabitants Perishing.

WIDESPREAD SERIES OF SHAKES

Quakings Kill Many in Turkey—Town and Vilayet Wiped Out and Others in Ruins — Garrison Are Victims — Erzeroum Feels the Shock Eighty Miles Away—Foreign Office Asks Aid.

Constantinople, Turkey.—Two thousand killed, a town wiped out and 400 houses in neighboring villages ground to powder by an earthquake that convulsed the country from Lake Van to the Russian frontier and as far west as Kharput constitute the awful story that reached this capital from Melazgherd, eighty miles southeast of Erzerous, nearly a month after the victims were cold in death and the dust into which so many human dwellings were resolved had been scattered by mocking mountain winds over the lofty tablelands of Turkish Armenia.

The mighty shock wrenched the whole valley of the Euphrates as if with the twisting grasp of some giant hand, raising the historic river in its churning channel till apparently about to inundate the broad plateaus on either side, swelling the blue lake to a teeming tidal wave that threatened to engulf the surrounding region and shaking woods that had towered since Old Testament days easily, as if they had been groves of saplings transplanted from forest nurseries the year before. It was felt early on the morning of April 29, and, while a half minute was the space of its deadly duration, the frightful effects were not realized entirely until day after day had told its tale of terror and the trembling survivors came to believe they had skirted the vast verge of some cosmic cataclysm.

Melazgherd was a picturesque town in the villayet of Van when the monster disturbance seized it, but in less time than is required to grasp the chapter of horrors it was level with the plain and its population of 2000, including industrious shepherds and husbandmen and a strong Turkish garrison commanded by Colonel Khalil Bey, was reduced to a few dazed men and women, who stumbled over the palpitant mass of crackling soil and crumbling wreckage, vainly calling on loved ones who had perished in those thirty seconds of doom.

One minute the prosperous settlement smiled in the gleam of Asiatic sunshine, the next it was a wilderness of wailing woe, no more suggestive of human habitation than if it had vanished with those other storied cities of the plain before the vengeance of Jehovah. Not one wall remained to show where a humble but happy home had been. Scarce a score of those mountain plainsmen were left alive to grope for safety over the pulsing crust that entombed their friends and kinsfolk. It was almost a complete annihilation.

Seven hundred Armenians were among the slain. Colonel Khalil and his family, three other officers and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates were killed outright. Not one of the garrison escaped save Lieutenant-Colonel Tayib Bey, whose family died with the wife and children of his senior, and he went stark mad as he tottered about the ruins, seeking those whose dear affection already had become a memory. The heroic telegraph operator in charge of the station in Melazgherd saw his wife and sister go down to death in the swirl of reeling buildings, fidelity to his trust alone saving his life, for, realizing they were gone forever, he dashed to rescue his instruments and thus avoided the fall of heavy walls that flattened the spot on which he had stood a few moments before.

It was only after many efforts, wounded as he was by flying tiles from the roofs of the low Oriental dwellings, that he recovered a key and sounder and succeeded in establishing an irregular connection with some of the nearest points. The wires were down all about the stricken zone, and it was impossible to get an answer from any station more than a few miles away.

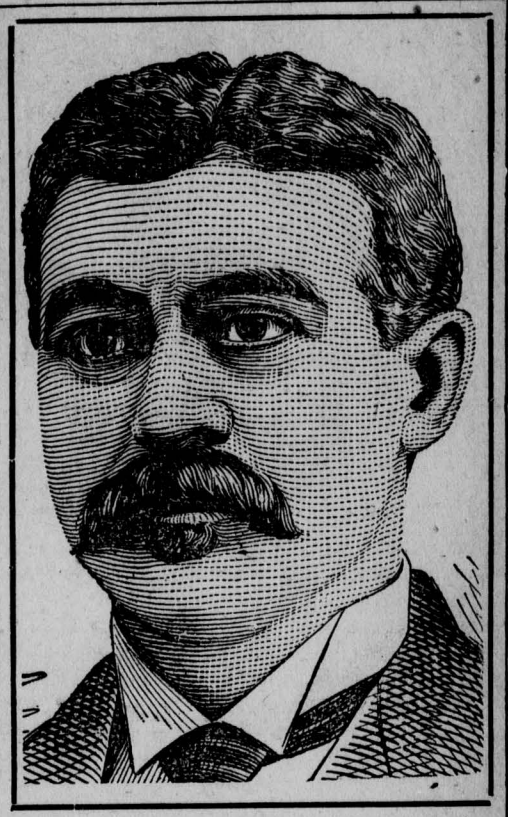
The consensus of information was that at least 400 dwelling houses had been destroyed in various places outside his home, and that the homeless natives were digging holes in banks and hillsides, in which they burrowed like foxes, rather than risk sleeping above ground. All the communities for many miles around were in a state of panic, the majority believing the awful vibration was only the beginning of a series that would make the face of the entire province one vast blank and result in the extinction of the valley's whole population.

Although always aware they dwelt over a huge nest of volcanoes, the herdsmen and small farmers among the Euphrates were amazed by the violence of the earthquake. True, from infancy they had been taught to expect at intervals upheavals that blotted out existence by wholesale and wasted towns and villages. Most of their houses, like those of Japan, were built with a view to minimizing the dangers of such disturbances, constructed chiefly of clay and light timbers.

Some of them lived in caves, as much as a precaution as from poverty. The older grandsires recalled the construction of 200 houses on Mount Ararat, ninety miles from Melazgherd, sixty-three years before, and many had passed through the frightful earthracking of 1859, in which the town of Erzeroum was razed.

REGISTER OF THE U. S. TREASURY USES PE-RU-NA FOR SUMMER CATARRH.

Summer Catarrh Afflicts Men and Women.



Hon. Judson W. Lyons.

HON. JUDSON W. LYONS, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."—Judson W. Lyons.

No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons, formerly of Augusta, Ga. His name on every piece of money of recent date makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States.

Two Interesting Letters From Thankful Women.

Miss Camilla Chartier, 5 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md., writes:

"Late suppers gradually affected my digestion and made me a miserable dyspeptic, suffering intensely at times. I took several kinds of medicine which were prescribed by different physicians, but still continued to suffer. But the trial of one bottle of Peruna convinced me that it would rid me of this trouble, so I continued taking it for several weeks and I was in excellent health, having gained ten pounds."—Miss Camilla Chartier.

Summer Catarrh.

Mrs. Kate Bohn, 1119 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"When I wrote you I was troubled with frequent headaches, dizzy, strange feeling in the head, sleeplessness, sinking feelings, faintness and numbness. Sometimes I had heartburn. My food would rise to my throat after every meal, and my bowels were very irregular.

"I wrote you for advice, and I now take pleasure in informing you that my improvement is very great indeed. I did not expect to improve so quickly after suffering for five long years. I am feeling very good and strong. I thank you so much for Peruna. I shall recommend it to all suffering with the effects of catarrh, and I consider it a household blessing. I shall never be without Peruna."

For those phases of catarrh peculiar to summer Peruna will be found efficacious.

Peruna cures catarrh in all phases and stages.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Tennis Face.

Maidens, beware of acquiring the "tennis face," by which a fresh terror is added to existence. The "bicycle face," the "hypocritic countenance" of the appendicitis-suffering brigade, the "golf face"—these are some of the novelties which the human physiognomy oft assumes in modern times. A recent invention is the "tennis face," which does not appear to have been noticed in the last quarter century.

The "tennis face" attacks feminine players, and a very unbecoming manifestation it is. Deep wrinkles, apoplectically crimson cheeks, anxiously raised eyebrows and screwed-up eyes are signs of the inroads of this malady.

The turning point of a dude's life is generally confined to the bottom of his trousers.

A woman never faints unless there is a man around to catch her.

Germany has now 32,000 miles of steam railway. N. Y.—23

The Lass With a Glass
of Hires Rootbeer, brightens her eyes, deepens the roses in her cheeks, and acquires sound health and buoyant spirits from her favorite beverage.
Hires
Rootbeer
the great hot weather drink, is sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts.
A package makes five gallons.
Chas. E. Hires Co.
Malvern, Pa.

Mind This.

It makes no difference whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory

Rheumatism

of the muscles or joints

St. Jacobs Oil

cures and cures promptly.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES ALL

Headaches

10 CENTS--EVERYWHERE

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Lewis Noble and family, of Mt. Union, were Sunday visitors to this place.

Raymond Brown, of near Maddensville, visited his uncle, Wilson Brown, last week.

John Hess and Lawrence Sellers, of Robertsdale, spent Memorial Day in this place.

On account of the inclemency of the weather Memorial services were conducted in the M. E. church.

Miss Marie Heeter, who is attending school at Rockhill, Sundayed with her friend, Miss Edwinna Stevens.

B. B. Shore and son, Charles, of Mapleton, were welcome guests at the home of C. E. Starr and family over Sunday.

Geo. Hudson and family, of Pitcairn, have been spending the past two weeks with the former's parents in this place.

Mrs. Dr. Hudson and little son, of Robertsdale, spent a few days of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bence.

Mrs. Orth and daughter, Mrs. Maggie Fields, of Ft. Littleton, were entertained at the home of Stanton Heeter last week.

Mrs. Russel Smyers and children, of Mt. Union, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weight, a few days of last week.

The Misses Frances and Lizzie McGinnis, students at Rockhill normal, called on their friends in this place over Sabbath.

James Stevens has been appointed assistant class leader for M. E. church. Rev. Singer is to be congratulated on his selection as we believe he could not have made a better one.

Miss Lizzie Cromwell, who went to Philadelphia about three months ago to receive treatment for her eyes, has returned and we are glad to note her sight has been very much improved.

Allen Cutshall, who has been confined to his bed since last March with a broken bone, has so much improved as to be able to be brought to his front porch for a short time last Friday. We hope he may soon be restored to health again.

TROUGH CREEK.

Watson Wright is the father of another daughter.

D. M. Wagner and family visited his mother last week.

Mrs. Will Matingly, of Altoona, is visiting in the valley.

Mrs. Abner Greenland, of Grafton, is calling on friends in the valley.

Mr. McCracken, of Montgomery valley, visited his son-in-law, James Fry, Sunday.

Sherman McClain's orchard bids fair to yield a good crop of peaches this season.

Glasgow & Wright, having finished the job at Watson Wright's, are moving their mill to S. L. Smith's.

Rev. McClain administered the ordinance of baptism to two candidates at Pine Grove last Sunday.

S. L. Smith has a sick babe. I have been informed that Dr. Simpson don't have much hope of it recovering.

D. K. Coder has the contract of furnishing the plank for the new bridge at the mouth of Raystown branch. Our supervisor last week put the Corbin road in shape that the plank can be hauled over it.

The road machine will be given a trial on the Mill Creek mountain road this week. This should have been done earlier in the spring but the machine couldn't be at work on both sides of the mountain at the same time.

James Fry, sawyer on stave mill No. 2, last Wednesday suffered the loss of nearly all his thumb and most of the second finger by coming in contact with the saw. There being no doctor that could be had nearer than Saltillo, Dr. Heaton was called and in just two hours made the drive of fourteen miles. He dressed the injured parts in such a way that Mr. Fry thinks he is just the doctor and we, having the privilege of seeing the hand opened on Sunday, would say that in our judgment it is an excellent job, and we are glad to note that the hand has not been giving any pain since the first couple of nights.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. James Park visited in Cassville over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary H. Van Horn and children are guest of Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Wood, of Mapleton, spent Sunday with friends in Cassville.

Howard Snyder and Frank Black left on Monday morning for Williamsburg where they have secured work.

George Hamilton, who has been a student at the Montoursville high school, is at home and is a welcome guest in Cassville.

Mrs. S. A. Heaton is having a neat fence erected around her garden. Mrs. Heaton believes in improvements. She has an orange, a fig and a lemon tree which bear, and always has vegetables before her neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pheasant are visiting at the home of J. Frank Pheasant. We understand Harper has a fine position in Altoona, and as he is not only industrious but obliging and capable, we predict that he will succeed.

We hear glowing reports of the address made by Rev. Strain at Bowman's. He is not only an orator but a scholar, a thinker and a close student. The people of Cassville expect to have a demonstration soon and he will be one of the orators.

DIAMOND VALLEY.

J. Calvin Miller is busy hauling paper wood which will be a summer's job.

The wheat crop in this vicinity is the best it has been for a number of years. C. M. Mierley, it is said, will come out ahead.

McCalister Myton was hauling on the grading above Petersburg last Friday and while turning his wagon in the evening was struck by the "yellow kid," taking man and boards off the wagon. No one was seriously hurt, but what might have been much worse was bad enough.

C. B. Smith and Miss Maud Mierley, of this place, started for a drive to his home in Smith valley on the 29th ult. While going up Terrace mountain they killed a blacksnake which measured twelve feet four inches. This certainly was a monster and it is none of of your Latta Grove snake stories either.

A quiet wedding took place at Grant Miller's on Thursday, May 28, 1903. His sister Ella and S. G. Knode were the contracting parties. Miss May Hamer captured the wedding ring which was placed in the cake and according to the old saying she will be the next. The happy couple departed the same day for London.

LATTA GROVE.

D. H. Dell spent Memorial day with his mother in the valley.

J. H. Stever and wife, of Altoona, spent Sunday with friends in the valley.

Michael Stever planted his corn on Monday. Michael Walker plowed the ground and made a good job of it.

Frank Park, the hack driver of Cassville, killed twelve feet of blacksnakes while making a trip to Mapleton one day last week.

Wagner's lower stave mill is running full time. Newton Querry is putting in the logs and Milton Stever is hauling staves. Things are on the boom.

While Isaac Dell was removing potatoes from a bin in the cellar of his house he discovered a large snake in the bottom of the bin. The supposition is that the snake was put in with the potatoes last fall.

Proceedings of E. L. Convention.

The members of the different Epworth League chapters on Cassville charge met in convention at Newberg, May 16, 1903, to celebrate the anniversary of the League's birth.

First session, 10.30 a. m. Devotional services conducted by Rev. Strain. P. A. Horton, president of Newberg League, delivered welcome address. Music, "Happy Welcome to All." Responses—from Calvin League, given by Miss Stella Mierley; Cassville, Miss Carrie Houch; Trough Creek, Miss Arminta Taylor; organization.

On motion that the chair appoint all committees, it was so ordered. Commitee on nominations: W. T. Cramer, B. H. Evans and M. M. Taylor. Committee on resolutions: Miss Gertrude Roland, Miss Rebecca Hamilton and Miss Mary Heeter.

Question, "What Came Ye Cut to See?" opened by President Rev. Strain. We are glad to see so many people here. It is the influence of our organization, the power of it that brings people together on occasion's like this. Next speaker, M. M. Taylor. We are here for more than to see "a reed shaken by the wind"; we are here because we believe in our organization, the Epworth League; we look on it as a power; it has over one and a half million members. The League is to give systematic training to the young, to give each one something to do. In order to grow in grace we must not be religiously idle; eternity alone will tell the good done by the Epworth League. W. T. Cramer, "Loyalty to our League, because we love it," we attend these conventions; music. J. N. McClain and B. H. Evans talked about advantages of our organization. Adjourned to meet at 2.30 p. m.

Second session. Devotional exercise led by J. N. McClain; music, "We'll Work till Jesus Comes"; topic, "The Presidents Influence on the Chapter"; opened by Wm. Oates. What must the president be to influence his chapter for good? He or she must be a person of upright character, must be at their post of duty always, must have good common sense, must be one who implicitly trusts in God. The person who does that is standing on the solid rock, the only place of safety. Next speaker was Miss Rebecca Hamilton. In the installation service the pastor addresses the newly elected president in this manner: "To you we shall look for counsel, inspiration and leadership." Therefore if so much depends on this officer he should be chosen only after deliberate thought. He should bear in mind that the ultimate purpose of the league is to win souls for Christ and that the various kinds of work are to be used only as means to the accomplishment of this object. He must do all he can throngh his officers and their committees to secure growth in grace and purity of heart and train the young people in works of mercy and help. If the president is a faultless and tireless worker his influence cannot be other than for good; music; recitation by Miss Pearl Benson. Mrs. Calvin Benson read a paper on "How to Awaken a Sleeping Chapter. The members of this Chapter are not all asleep, you generally find the faithful few wherever you go. These few should go ahead holding services; help and inspiration comes from this. The people who stay at home and rock themselves to sleep in the easy chair of selfish indifference have many excuses to offer, such as "Sunday headache" or "I must work hard all next week." Some ways to arouse the sleepers are, have the pastor talk about the League services, also the class leader. Have the members of the cabinet, as a lookout committee, to talk to those who stay at home. Try to do more personal work. We may think there is not much we can do. There is work for every one. God does not expect us to do angel deeds, but He does expect us to do what we can. B. H. Evans says a good plan for awakening one chapter will prove to be the wrong one for another. Each member should aim high. Christ is to be our example. We must have more spiritual power so we will be willing to do what we are asked to do. Reading the Epworth "Herald" or any paper with hints on League work is good to awaken the sleeper. When we do not see anything in the league it is because we do not know anything about it; music, "Come and Help"; recitation by Miss Edith Horton. On the topic, "What I have Gained from the Epworth League," the first speaker, R. T. Baker, said: To me the league has been beneficial. It has helped me to overcome the man-fearing spirit. It causes a person to study the Scripture more. Miss Grace Oates told how the league has been a training school to her. P. A. Horton knows from experience the more we do for Christ the more we want to do. Other told how they have been benefited by the Epworth League; song

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. W. Swope, administrator of Elizabeth Breneman, late of the township of Union, deceased, as appears by his first and final account will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Hazlett Building, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the 19th day of June, A. D., 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon; when and where all persons having claims on said fund are requested to present the same or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON,
Auditor.

WANTED—2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:—

Linn, poplar and cucumber,	$6.00
Hard Woods.	
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, birch, and button wood (mixed)	4.50
Jack and yellow pine,	4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets,	4.00

All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous.

B. F. BAKER.

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MOUNT UNION, PA.

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A general banking business done.
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If you are looking for a summer suit that will be cool and will give you the longest service, choose one of our blue serge or gray clay worsteds suits. Colors are true, tailoring in perfect, and fit all you could ask of any tailor.

Made in natty single and double-breasted models, close-setting collars, wide shoulders, stiffened fronts to preserve the shape. High Art suits in style and fit—$7 to $15 the suit.

All sizes for men and young men.

Astonishing values in reliable home-spun and flannel outing suits, correct and cool and cheap—$6 to $12.

Every good pattern in negligee shirts is here, 50c to $3.50.

Every new style in straw hats is ready, 25c to $3.00.

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DIRECTORS.
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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

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Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.
The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

Are You Thinking
Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.
Wright & Dell.
"You can fool all the people sometimes; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."
Our trade is constantly increasing, and the reason is the people know that we never fool them. They know that
Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right
If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.
We have them on hand now.
Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 3, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	. .	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6.00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3 25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect May 25, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Robertsdale	5 50	12 50	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 02	1 02	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 19	1 14	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 47	1 42	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	6 54	1 50	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 06	2 03	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 21	2 18	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 35	2 35	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 43	2 44	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 01	3 06	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	3 50	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 05	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 13	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 33	5 23	2 20
* Pogue	9 57	4 47	5 33	2 32
Three Springs	10 10	5 00	5 43	2 44
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	5 49	2 51
Cole's	10 49	5 49	6 19	3 19
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 29	3 31
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	6 44	3 43
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS		EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m
5 35	7 10	L. . Rockhill .	A	6 15	4 40
5 28	7 03	. *Blacklog .		6 22	4 47
5 20	6 55	.*Cedar Rock .		6 30	4 55
5 16	6 51	.*Locke Valley.		6 34	4 59
5 10	6 45	. *Shade Gap .		6 40	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard home-tead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

by children; adjourned to meet at 7.30 p. m.

Last session. Devotional services conducted by Rev. Strain; song by children. Subject, "The League's Missionary Spirit," was opened by W. T. Cramer who said: The missionary cause was started by Christ sending disciples forth. Since that time the record of the church has been one continuous effort along the line of missions. So the success of the Epworth League depends on the amount of interest taken in the missionary cause. Wm. Oates said: What gives a man the missionary spirit? Is it money? No. It is the love of Christ in the heart. Miss Rebecca Hamilton recited "The Legend of Sandolphon"; music. C. T. Evans read a paper on "How the League Appears to an Outsider." Of all the people in the world, the one most disagreeable and unhappy is the one whom we would term a chronic scold, grumbler or critic, and as a general rule whatever you start out in pursuit of, you find in a greater or less degree. It seems as though man has been endowed with an indomitable principle to look for defects and criticise those things which are not up to the standard of right living. Why not look for the good, the pure and just and profit thereby. The critic is perfect so far as he or she is concerned, and nothing adverse to his way of thinking escapes his eye, ear or tongue. So I shall not criticise, but praise this noble work and give this convention a little synopsis of what it appears to me. In looking over and summing up the services of the church, we think it takes more care and prayer to run the league than any other service, and in looking over the pledge of this noble work, and see it broken so often, carelessly or aimlessly, we almost stand agast and say to ourselves, "What does this all mean?" And when this society meets for the purpose of diffusing the principles of higher education in the life divine and the lifting up humanity to higher levels, morally and along all lines and then see some elect or select few grouped together discarding the company of those who are less favored by existing circumstances, we wonder what the pledge means to them, and the outsider thinks, but on the other hand when we see the mercy and help department ministering unto the wants of the afflicted and needy, lifting up the hands of fallen, giving encouragement to the discouraged, trying to heal the wounds of the broken hearted, speaking kind and encouraging words accompanied with kindly smiles, sharing the burdens of the weary and oppressed, again the outsider thinks and says to himself, surely these are God's ministers. If we could only get away from self and this selfish spirit and follow the great example and pattern for us how differently our lives would be and the community in which we live and form a part. The league has brought more leaders to the front and having them feel the great responsibility which will soon be theirs to bear, thus fitting and preparing them for future usefulness in the church and community than any other service. The social part is one of the great features of this society. At these conventions we meet and greet each other with the gladsome hand-shake and a genial "how-do-do,' with the great big open-hearted hospitality showered on all that we cannot help but say, all hail! Life is too short to go moping through this world with your head hanging down all the time, and on the other hand you should not carry your head so high that you think you are so much better than your neighbor, but should all work together for harmony and lifting up humanity to the higher walks in life, and then when we have passed the zenith of our power and might and are plodding down toward the western horizon of life, how pleasant it will be to look back over a life well spent in serving others, and may this great society be the means of instilling such noble principles, such high aspirations and lofty emotions in our lives that our very being may be permeated by the holy influence of a living God for his use and his cause. Music.

Rev. Strain delivered an address on "The Two Greatest American Institutions of the Twentieth Century."

Committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, The Newberg League and friends have opened their hearts and homes and entertained us so royally and, whereas, we have enjoyed their associations and their bounty so hugely; therefore

Resolved, That we extend to them our grateful thanks and in doing so we represent the sentiment of the Leagues of Cassville, Trough Creek and Calvin.

Resolved, That we extend to the choir and organist our thanks for the beautiful selections they have rendered us to-day.

Resolved, That we extend to our president our heartfelt thanks for the efficiency of his service and for making the convention such a grand success.

Gertrude Roland,
Rebecca Hamilton,
Mary Heeter,
Committte.

Convention closed by singing Doxology.

Mary E. McClain,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and place specified in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1903:

Monday, July 6—Spruce Creek township at Spruce Creek, forenoon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham, afternoon 2 to 6 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 7—Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.

Wednesday, July 8—Franklin township, at Franklinville, until 3 p. m.

Thursday, July 9—Morris township at Water Street, 7 to 10 forenoon; Porter township and Alexandria borough at Alexandria, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Friday, July 10—Logan township and Petersburg at Petersburg, until 7 p. m.

Saturday, July 11—Henderson township at the Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 13—West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barree township at Saulsburg, afternoon.

Tuesday, July 14—Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace, forenoon from 7.30 to 10.00; McAlevy's Fort 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Wednesday, July 15—Miller township at Cornpropsts Mills from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation, afternoon from 1 to 3.

Thursday, July 16—Hopewell township at Beaver station 10 to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township, afternoon at Entriken.

Friday, July 17—Marklesburg borough and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station, forenoon till 11 o'clock; afternoon, Grafton and part of Penn township at Grafton.

Saturday, July 18—Walker township at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Monday, July 20—Puttstown and part of Hopewell township at Puttstown, forenoon; at Coalmont from 3 p. m.

Tuesday, July 21—Dudley and part of Carbon township at Dudley, forenoon; Broad Top and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, afternoon till 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 22—Tod township at Trough Creek Church till 1 p. m.; Todd P. O. from 2 till 6 p. m.

Thursday, July 23—Cass township and Cassville at Cassville.

Friday, July 24—Part of Union township at Calvin; Mill Creek and Brady township at Mill Creek, afternoon.

Saturday, July 25—Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 27—Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton, Wright & Dell's store.

Tuesday, July 28—Mt. Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, Beers hotel.

Wednesday, July 29—Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale.

Thursday, July 30—Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo, forenoon; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon.

Friday, July 31—Springfield township at Maddensville from 8 to 11 a. m.; Meadow Gap, afternoon 1 to 4.

Saturday, August 1—Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, Markle house.

Tuesday, August 4—Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg, Kirkpatrick's hotel.

Wednesday, August 5—Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 3.30.

Thursday, August 6—Dublin township, Neelyton forenoon 8 to 9 o'clock; Appleby's store 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Friday, August 7—Orbisonia and part of Cromwell at Orbisonia.

Saturday, August 8—Juniata township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, August 10—Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 11—Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 12—Huntingdon 3d ward at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 13—Huntingdon 4th ward at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1903, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year are based on 6½ mills tax for current expenses of county and 1½ mills tax for payment of county debt, total 8 mills.

W. H. CHILCOTE, County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 1, 1903.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,
Water Street,
Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

Wash Fabrics for Summer Wear

Come to the front now. Our entire stock is now on display, though late arrivals come in every day. You'll find all the new things here and no former season has been so prolific in bringing out beautiful ideas. The new mercerized things are silkier than ever.

MELUSINE, one of the prettiest things of the year, has a mercerized stripe overcast with sprays of beautifully printed buds and flowers. The combination of colors is beautiful. Price 18c.

At 10c, 12½c, and 15c a yard we have a most beautiful assortment of wash fabrics. We are unusually particular in selecting our patterns, and offer this season the prettiest things we have ever seen.

Lawns, Batistes, Dimities, Corded Effects, Lappets, Swisses and other cloths will be found in lavish abundance.

Heavier materials for skirts, suits etc., such as Galatea, Ginghams, Madras, Cheviots, Shot effects, Grenadines, Oxfords, Silked Cheviots, Linens, etc., are here in white and colors.

We've anything you want in wash goods from 5c to 60c a yard.

NEW LACE GLOVES AND MITTS will be in great demand this season. Our line is complete, including silk and lisle in lace and plain effects. They are priced from 25c to $1.00 a pair and come in black, white, grays, modes and tans.

LACE HOSE will be more popular than ever. We are showing an elegant assortment from 10c a pair to $1.00. Black lace hose with embroidery in silk at 25c, 50c and 75c are beautiful.

UNDERWEAR for men, women and children. We have a splendid line of Summer Underwear, in all grades.

Ladies' vests 5c and up.
Misses' and children's vests at 5c and up.
Men's shirts and drawers 25c, 40c and 50c each.

THE CARPET SELLING has been moving along at a merry pace, satisfactory to us and to our customers. Prices are right, the stock is immense and styles perfect.

Seventy-five big rugs to choose from. All better carpets made, lined and laid free of charge. You cannot afford to pass this carpet store by if you want satisfaction.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinatian for Huntingdon County, 1903.

Neff's Mills,	June	1	Shaversville,	June	27
Saulsburg	"	2	Petersburg	"	29
McAlevy's Fort	"	3	Mill Creek	July	9
Cornp'st's Mills	"	4	Mapleton	"	10
Centre Union	"	5	Cassville	"	13
Hawn's Bridge	"	6	Chestnut Grove	"	14
Shade Gap	"	8	Broad Top City	"	15
Richvale	"	10	Valley	"	16
Rockhill	"	11	Entriken	"	17
Shirleysburg	"	13	Marklesburg	"	18
Huntingdon	"	20	Saltillo	"	20
Mount Union	"	22	Three Springs	"	21
Alexandria	"	23	Maddens	"	22
Spruce Creek	"	24	Orbisonia	"	23
Warriorsmark	"	25	Union Church	"	24
Franklinville	"	26	M'Connellstown	"	25

We will be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination.

Teachers are requested to enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsible persons, and teachers from other counties will please present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We will not refuse to examine, but those considered too young to teach WILL NOT FIND the superintendent's signature on their certificate.

Those already holding professional certificates will be asked to take an examination in algebra, literature and pedagogics before such certificates will be renewed. Examinations will begin at 8.30 a. m.

J. G. DELL, County Superintendent.

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale price. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other breod) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

News and Opinions OF National Importance

The Sun

ALONE

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES.

House with a mollusk of the sea,
Some atom life of mean degree
Must perish that a pearl may be.

Extinguished, in its purple cave,
From prison wall and crystal wave,
Its ruin wins a glittering grave.

Till, like a dewdrop cool and clean,
Englobed in light, a gem serene
Adorns the bosom of a queen.

O life that climbs from power to power!
Each darkness broods a brighter hour,
Each fading sows a fairer flower.

O triumph of divine desires
When human passion chokes its fires,
And all the brute in man expires!

Till then the spoil of vanquished pain,
The braver loss, the grander gain,
The search of love among the slain.

For God discerns with punctual eyes
The godlike where the carnal dies,
And clothes with light the ransomed prize.

"I make my jewels so," He saith,
"Of sorrow's tears, of suppliants' breath,
A glory round the dust of death."

—Theron Brown, in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Career of His Father's Son.

By L. PARRY TRUSCOTT.

Mrs. Hayes was undeniably a widow, but she was very far from the state known as "lone and lorn," for her husband, of whom she had plainly stood in considerable awe, before dying had considerately bequeathed to her "his living image"—in a slightly more manageable form. Like most women, Mrs. Hayes was prone to concentration, especially in matters of the heart, and two so exactly alike might have proved an embarras de richesse. But left with only one, and that a small one, she reestablished herself in her native village and contentedly applied herself to the washtub and the ironing board for the maintenance of herself and the little Johnnie until he should be of an age to realize her great expectations of him and prove himself the man his father was.

"Just about a clever scholard, too," explained Mrs. Hayes to any one who cared to listen.

None of her friends and relations had seen this wonderful man of hers in the flesh; she had met him in London while in the service there, and had only returned to the country at his death. But they were not allowed to forget him, and the tale of his numerous attainments was told and told again. He had left only a very few pounds' worth of furniture behind him, but, according to his wife, he had been "most too clever" for money making—one of those men so topheavy with brains that they cannot conveniently stoop to pick up a mere weekly wage. And, then, he had died quite young, before he had been given his "chance." A common laborer, a farm hand, keeps himself from the time he is released from school, but it is notorious that men of talent take longer to start themselves in independence; some times the twenties see them still only thinking of doing it, the thirties surprise them with the task unaccomplished. Every one knows that brains take longer to develop than industry—or at any rate, all Mrs. Hayes's intimates knew it, having had the theory set forth to them in homely language many times. "And he never had his chance, you understand me," she would end; "was just snapped off like a bud as the frost catches."

But Johnnie, lucky boy, joined his mother's robust constitution to his father's intellect, so she averred, and the constitution, at any rate, seemed quite in evidence. And if they look to see what his father looked like, let them look at Johnnie, said his mother, "his living picture!"

Judged thus by Johnnie, his father seems to have had a sturdy, stumpy figure, a round, blunt featured face, powerful white teeth, a shock of stubby, sun bleached hair and prominent light blue eyes that were wont to stare unblinkingly during a conversation at whatever object first met their gaze—all this added to a curious reluctance to say a word more than the absolutely necessary. A common enough type in that neighborhood, yet not even that neighborhood's preconceived idea of a son of genius.

But, if any smiled, they were kindly folk and took care to do it only behind the mother's back.

During Johnnie's passage from a heavy baby into a healthy, hearty boy, Mrs. Hayes was spared half the pangs of motherhood. She gave away the last of his petticoats without a sigh; with her own hands, to an accompaniment of smiles instead of tears, she cut close the mop of hair which had always refused to respond to her efforts to entice it into curls. She was in such a hurry for him to attain man's estate, and to show forth to a wondering world the heritage his father had left him, that she hurried him with all her might through his early years. Johnnie never grew out of his clothes like other boys. He was forced to turn them up, the trousers half way to his knees, and the sleeves to his elbows, before he could move in them, and they were always beyond patching before his limbs overtook them. When he was five years old she publicly announced her intention of calling him "John," as a weightier and more fitting name. But he was so unmistakably "Johnnie" that no one could remember to follow her example, and half her time she only managed to end a sentence started too nimbly with a "Johnnie" that had "slipped out."

As soon as he could toddle Johnnie went to school, and continued to go daily until the extreme limit of age when schooling is compulsory on the youth of England. Once laboriously established in a "standard," he showed a marked disinclination to leave it, and the utmost prodding never advanced him beyond the borderland of the "fourth." But his mother blamed the school and her want of means to send him to a better one, not Johnnie. Of course, what any yokel learned would not be the learning to tempt her husband's son. Johnnie received subtle flattery from her instead of blows for his slow progress. He met it, as he met most things, with the impenetrable stare of his light blue eyes. His opinion of himself would have interested a good many people by this time, but his silence remained unbroken on that point as on so many others.

There followed the usual little difficulty in fitting the village genius with a means of earning a livelihood. Mrs. Hayes refused to contemplate anything whereby "honest sweat" might be caused to flow from her son's low, hair thatched brow. Most of the men about her worked out of doors, or at some humble trade, and nothing of that kind, she had decided years ago, would do for Johnnie. With great difficulty and some delay, she obtained him employment at the village grocer's—just while he looked about him. He was to "keep the books" as his chief occupation, and she made a great deal conversationally of the glory of those books. Johnnie made very little of them except to blot them freely. He seemed all the while he sat over them to be struggling hard to do something requiring great expenditure of noisy breath, but the result failed to satisfy the grocer.

He took his dismissal stolidly, if with a lingering shortness of breath.

"Don't want to stay, sir," he blurted out at last; "but could you say—could you say as—"

"I'll say I thing you're a deal too clever for this job, my boy," said the kindly grocer, "if that'll suit you?" And he winked jovially.

"Thank ye, sir," said Johnnnie, simply, and very slowly and solemnly returned the wink with one prominent blue eye. And that was the only clew to the hidden depths of his character the village ever received from clever Johnnie.

For his mother did not try again to find him a situation; he quietly put himself beyond that possibility. She came down one morning to find him gone, with a little bundle of clothes, and apparently half a loaf and a couple of turnips.

"Dere Ma" (he had written—he never called her anything but "Mother," but "Ma" proved easier in the spelling)—"i ham goin to foind som work has i con do Dere Ma i wull send you som cash reglar when i gets it dere Ma.—Your lovin son J. HAYES."

She never showed this letter to any one, but she industriously spun about the prosaic flight of Johnnie a veil of romance all her own. And it so took up her time and thoughts that she grew accustomed to being alone before she began to mind it.

Meanwhile, with considerable directness, Johnnie made him way on foot to a large racing stable in an adjoining county that he had once been told about. He was lucky in this, that the owner of the stable was actually present when he reached it, and lucky also in being given the opportunity of making his application for employment to the Great Man himself. Johnnie's breath again gave him trouble, but what he said was to the point—

"I haven't had much to do with 'em, but I do seem to know something about 'em, and I'm so mortal fond o' horses that nothing would be too much trouble to learn; and, if you'd try me, I'd work my hardest"—Then his breath gave out, and he stood panting and expectant, the stare of his blue eyes for once fixed appropriately on the Great Man's face.

And he was given the work he longed for. The Great Man was "mortal fond" of horses, too; there may have been times when he even envied his men their method of earning their daily bread about his stables. At any rate, he realized that Johnnie was going to live an ideal life—a life spent in doing the thing of all others he would rather do.

Johnnie's choice of occupation, indeed, was such a wise one that he did not long retain the humble position in which he started. His fondness for horses taught him more about them than experience taught many of the others; he could always lead them by it, just as a woman who loves children can always make them love her, or a man who loves men can always manage them. And from the first, when his wages amounted to only a very few shillings weekly and he was obliged to go often very hungry to do it (for Johnnie was still growing and his appetite with him), he regularly sent a monthly postal order to his widowed mother, and as time went on he never failed to make it larger to match every rise. He did not often write, and, if he did, he never gave her his address, or any news beyond the state of his health; a thing that, having started propitiously, did not vary. Nor did he ever visit her, although it would have been an easy enough journey to take, a likely thing to do. But, in refraining, Johnnie probably had his reasons; he covered them over with a wide reticence, but it was known by now that he generally had them—for other people to talk about if they cared to.

And then at last Johnnie gained promotion and a rise so substantial that it seemed to change his views. For more than a year he had been "walking out" with a young woman—only a servant, it is true, but sweet of face and true of heart, and as fond of Johnnie as he was fond of horses. He had started their walks together by making it very plain to her that marriage must be a remote possibility, because the postal orders taxed his resources and were not on any account to be stopped.

"So it mayn't be worth your while to be waiting," he had said. "Likely it would be a stiffish time."

"Then you don't really love me?" sighed the maid.

"I loves you right enough,' said Johnnie. 'I wasn't speaking ill of my love."

"If you love me, how can you doubt me being willing to wait a bit for you? You're willing, aren't you?" She spoke with tears.

"Mighty willing," said Johnnie. He drew her head upon his shoulder, and he patted it, resting there, as he might the head of a favorite horse. Shortness of breath, as of old at an emergency, overtook him, but he managed to repeat, "Steady, m' beauty, steady," a great many times.

And now his generous wages actually admitted of the double burden—the postal orders to the mother at a distance and the pretty wife at home. But, before making this change in life, Johnnie, almost for the first time, took a step on the impulse of a moment—felt a longing to see his mother's face once again and acted on it.

He found her on her deathbed, plainly within a few hours of her death. Johnnie had his own luck—he might so easily have been too late. For she had not been so particularly young at the time of his birth, and she was quite an old woman now. Consistent always, she asked her son no questions concerning his long absence; she did the talking to the last.

"A gentleman in a bank would have to know a deal," was one of the things she said, and Johnnie understood that he had spent the years perched on an office stool as a banker's clerk. "You'd wear a top hat and a black coat to business every day, of course." She touched his rough tweed covered arm. "But you were right not to come anyways dressed up, as these folk might think—they're an envious lot, and wonderful ignorant with it." She gave him, with increasing difficulty, the many details of his life one by one; it took her all her time, and, almost at the last, she remembered something of great importance to them both.

"I told 'em always, Johnnie, when the orders came, but I never changed 'em here—I waited till I could get into the town or something turned up; often I had to wait a bit, but I always managed it, and I never told a living soul how small they were, my dear. I knew how many expenses you'd be having, dining out with the gentry and all; your old mother understood, but others might have thought different, and I never told a soul. Oh, they've kept me well since I've been past working, and I'm not complaining, only I thought I'd just tell you as I understood why they were so small."

"That's right, mother," said Johnnie; "you was always a good 'un at excuses."

"I loved you, you see, Johnnie, and your father before you," explained the dying woman.

"That's right, mother," said Johnnie, staring hard at the foot of the bed out of unblinking, prominent eyes, but gently stroking her worn hand; "you was always a good 'un at lovin.'"

When her weak voice was silent forever, Johnnie knelt at prayer beside her. He prayed out loud, with many catches in his breath. What he said is, perhaps, worth recording.

"Good Lord," he began, in orthodox fashion, "you know as I didn't mean to act untruthful, and that I wouldn't have left her if I hadn't aknown she'd be a deal happier alone. But if you must keep turning of the women out so fondlike and so deceiving of themselves, what are we men folk to be doing for the sake o' peace?"—The Sketch.

Accidental Injuries.

Among any 100,000 people, 15,000 experience during the year an accidental injury of some kind severe enough to cause a claim on an accident policy.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Subject: The Secret of Christianity—Not Fine Windows and Music, But Making the World Wiser and Better—A Christian's Duty Summed Up in One Law.

NEW YORK CITY.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott preached Sunday morning on "The Secret of Christianity." He took for his text Luke ii: 11: "Unto you is born, this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord," and said:

In the Anglo-Saxon version of the New Testament the word "Saviour" is rendered for the Anglo-Saxon word "helper." You know also that the word "Christ" is not a proper name, but a title equivalent to "The Messiah"—the Lord.

Every great movement has at the heart of it some secret, which if we can discover it, will disclose to us the secret of that great movement. What is the secret at the heart of Christianity, which has made it the great power that it is? In asking you to consider this question you will understand, of course, that I am not undertaking in half an hour to answer the entire question; I am only going to try in that half hour to indicate the essence of Christianity—the secret of its vitality. The Jewish people were in more than one sense "a peculiar people." Among other things in this: That their faces were turned toward the future. All other nations look backward for their golden age, but these "peculiar people" looked forward for theirs. They believed that a time was coming when there would be peace instead of war and for themselves prosperity instead of universal poverty. They believed that this great time would come through their own nation and that Jerusalem would become the holy city and the mistress of the world. And their prophets even pointed forward to this divine consolation, and they indicated that it would come through some deliverer. Sometimes they regarded the nation itself as that deliverer; sometimes a succession of prophets; sometimes single prophet; sometimes a single man, as a king or prince, as a teacher, as a priest, as a "Man of Sorrows, and acquainted with grief." However different or incongruous or inconsistent those prophesies might be, they pointed the minds of the people forward to a great delivery and delivered. So the shepherds perfectly well understood the angels when they said: "The deliverer has come; the helper is here. You will find Him cradled in the manger." When Jesus began His ministry His first sermon, of which we have a record, was preached in the synagogue at Nazareth. He went into the synagogue, a roll was open before Him and He read one of the prophecies of the great deliverer who was coming and then said: "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears. I have come. I am that deliverer." Having begun His ministry in this way He went out to be a helper and fed the hungry, taught the ignorant and healed the sick and dispensed the gospel of hope. Once John the Baptist, perplexed to know if this was the Messiah, for things went on much the same and no great thing seemed to be accomplished, sent Him a message saying: "Art Thou the Messiah?" and Christ said to the messengers, "Wait here, see what you will see, and then go and tell your master." The waited and saw, and then Christ told them: "Go your way and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached."

No man can undertake to help his fellow men really sincerely, on a large scale, without coming in contact with men who do not want the help, those who are making something out of the misfortunes of their fellow men. Christ came in contact with such, and they leagued themselves together to destroy Him. He was arrested and brought before the Jewish trbunal and asked, "Are You the Messiah?" And under a solemn oath He said, "I am." Pilate said, "Are You a king?" He said, "I am." To both the Jewish tribunal and the Roman He said, "I am," and for that He was condemned to die and for it He died. When He died the hopes of His disciples dissipated. They said, "We thought He was to be the great deliverer, but evidently He was not." Rumors of His ascension began to circulate, and, little by little they became convinced, and then they said, "Ah, He is the deliverer, after all." If you will turn to the Book of Acts and read one of the sermons there you will see that was the burden of all the apostolic ministry. No new theology, ethic or law. Their messages were all the same: "The deliverer is come. He is here; the deliverance has begun."

In the first century rule was by absolute despotism. Gradually government has been transformed, until now it is completely established, and there is no government in Europe west of Russia that does not at least recognize the fact that government is not for the government, but for the governed. All industry was servile. Half the Roman population were slaves, and the other half were on the edge of famine and only kept alive by the largess of others. Wherever Christianity has gone the chain has dropped from the slave and labor has been emancipated. There were no schools in Rome and none among the Jews, except those connected with the synagogue, but wherever Christianity has gone it has established schools and wealth has been diffused among the people. This is called an age of concentrated wealth. That is not so. There never was an age, and that is especially true of America, when wealth was more distributed. There are charities everywhere. The church has also changed the conception of punishment, so that punishment has become reformatory. The object of the old pagan religion was not to help man; it was to appease the wrath of God or to purchase the favor of a corruptible God. Christianity has altered all that with various degrees of success. The church of Christ is engaged in the work of lifting the burdens of men, in inspiring them with courage and nobler purposes. Christianity is not a mere sum of doctrines, a new method of worship or a new law of morals. It is a great historical movement.

Flowing down through the centuries with ever widening and deepening current, blessing every land it has touched and carrying with it some measure of helpfulness, Christianity has done, through the centuries, what Christ did in those four short years—it has helped the helpless, fed the hungry, taught the ignorant, given courage to the despairing and brought glad tidings to the poor. The secret of Christianity, then, is helpfulness. This it is that distinguishes the theology of the Christian religion from the theology of all other religions. It is a new doctrine respecting God—not absolutely so, but still new contrasted with the teachings of other religions. Everywhere on the globe men believe in the aid of God and in the power of God. The distinction between the Jewish religion and Paganism was not that one called God Jehovah and the other Baal. It was that one worshiped justice and the other power. The message of the Pagan religion was of an omnipotent power back of the affairs of nature and life. The message of Judaism was that God is a righteous God and demands righteousnes of His children. Still we need to understand that God expects righteousness from us, and nothing less will satisfy Him. In later Judaism there came the greater message. No longer God as a powerful, just God, but God as a God who will help you to be righteous. The message of the later prophet was mercy. Mercy, go back to Homer, Confucius, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius; do you find it there? No. Some time ago I made that statement and a professor said to me: "Are you quite sure of that?" I said: "I am not sure, but you are a student of the Orient and I wish you would look it up and tell me if I am wrong." Three weeks after I received a letter, saying: "The only revelation of the mercy of God in the old Hindoo religion is this: 'O, Veruna, art thou not also merciful?'" Put that alongside "what can separate man from the love of God." The distinct characteristic of Christianity is this mercifulness of God.

A man falls into a pit and cannot get out. Presently Confucian comes along and says, "My dear fellow, I am sorry you have fallen down there. If you could only get out Confucius would show you how to walk so that you would keep out." Then a Brahmin sees him and says, "I am sorry, but there is no help for you; you never can get out. The only chance for you is to fall into an eternal sleep and forget your misery." Next comes a Mohammedan, who says, "I am so sorry to see you there, but Allah is just, and you deserve it. He is not merciful, and you will never get out." Last comes a Christian, who says, "I myself have been down there. I tumbled down there once. I know just how you can get out." And he gets a rope and pulls the man out of the hole and puts his feet upon a rock. That is the difference between the Christian and the pagan religions. The Christian religion is the only religion in the world that offers to help men out of the burden of their sins and the consequences of their misery. But, O, the pity of it, men don't want it. Napoleon said, "Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar." Scratch a Christian and you will find a pagan. It seems to me that Christian congregations are full of paganism. I receive letters every week from men and women who never yet have learned that if they have made a blunder or committed a sin, and perhaps involved others in peril because of their mistake, God can take care of it all, and they can trust Him to help, if only they will turn from their evil ways.

Helpfulness is the secret of Christian theology. So it is the secret of our Christian ritual. It is at the heart of all worship. We come to church, not driven by fear or compelled by custom, and not by conviction. Why? Not to be entertained by an amusing lecture. Then, why? At the heart of it all is this: Some sense of the truth of that message that God is love and that, somehow or other, we are dependent on His love and have had something from His love, and we want to give Him something in return. I do not say that is true of all, but still if it were not for the sense of the love of God and the desire to be thankful the church would close its doors and the chimes cease to ring. What is the Roman Catholic service? First confession and then absolution. The same thing of the Episcopal service, and of the Congregational. We don't go into the confessional; we don't stand up as a priest pronounces an absolution, but D. L. Moody as truly preached absolution as any Catholic priest or Episcopalian rector. If you want to know what men believe, don't go to the creeds or catechism. Go to the hymn books. They express our faith and real experience; they are our creed, sung over and over and over again. And what does the hymn book say?

"Love divine, all love excelling." "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."

Imagine, this Sabbath morning, a citizen of Mars coming down and entering different churches. He would go into a Catholic church and see the altar and the candles and the robed priest and the incense, and he would say, "What are you doing here?" The answer would be: "We are here to worship the Lamb who hath redeemed us." In the Episcopal church he would see no candles and incense, and would again ask the question. The answer would be: "We have come to praise the Lord Christ, who hath redeemed us." In the Congregational, Baptist or Presbyterian church he would see no altar or candles or vested priests. "What are you doing here?" he asks, and the reply is: "We have come here to sing the praise of the Man of God who hath redeemed us." And in the Quaker meeting house he would see no choir or preacher or service and hear no singing, but they would all be sitting still doing nothing—absolutely nothing. And their reply to the same question would be: "We are giving our praise to Christ, who hath redeemed us by His blood. We cannot find any utterance which will express our gratitude, and we are simply speaking in the silence of our hearts." He would go back and say: "They were all drawn together by a sense of God's love that had given His Son for their redemption." It is the love of God that makes us one, and only that. I was once in a Catholic church in Paris and after watching the service for a time I walked around behind the altar and found there a service of deaf and dumb people. The service was the same at heart; the love of God inspiring the thanks of men.

I remember an old English divine beginning his sermon: "I can do all things——" and then saying, "That I deny. But let us see, what is this: 'through Him that strengthened me.' Ah, that is another thing; that I can do." It was a quaint way of putting it, but it made the text stick in my mind, and I have never forgotten it. This is the secret of the power of Christianity. You will find men say: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy strength," is the summary of Christianity. That is a mistake. Christ gave that as the summary of the Jewish law. When asked, "What is the chief end of the Jewish law?" He said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God * * * and thy neighbor as thyself," but when He was about to die He left as a legacy to His disciples this: "A new commandment give I unto you; that ye love one another as I have loved you." How did He love us? He laid down His life for us. That is Christianity. Judiasm is justice; Christianity is sacrifice. What makes a Christian nation? Not a creed written in a constitution, not an established church, an organ or music. What will make America a Christian nation? We have about us dependent and inferior races. Loving our neighbor and the Filipino and the negro and making them men—nothing else will make us a Christian nation. And what makes a Christian church? Not fine windows and music, but making the world wiser and better. What would Christ do for your employes and servants? Helpfulness and service is Christianity; the heart and the centre and circumference of it. All Christian theology is summed up in: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son," and all Christian ritual in the Psalm: "Blessing and honor and glory and power to Him that sitteth upon the throne and that hath redeemed us." All Christian power is summed up in: "I can do all things through Him that strengthened me," and all Christian duty is summed up in the one law: "Love one another as I have loved you."

DIDN'T INCITE TO MASSACRE

Russian Minister Repudiates Story of Anti-Jewish Order.

10,000 VICTIMS ARE HOMELESS

A Relief Agent in Kishineff Reports 700 Houses Were Destroyed, 600 Shops Sacked, Forty-five Persons Killed Outright, and Over 500 More or Less Injured by the Frenzied Mobs.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—An explicit denial appears in the Official Messenger of the allegation that Interior Minister von Plehve sent a confidential letter to the Governor of Bessarabia shortly before the anti-Semitic outbreak at Kishineff and referring to the possibility of disorders there and the steps to be taken to suppress them. The Messenger, naming the London Times and a Continental newspaper as publishing the alleged letter, quotes from them as follows:

"'It has come to my knowledge that in the region intrusted to you wide disturbances are being prepared against the Jews, who chiefly exploit the local population. In view of the general disquietude, the disposition of the population of towns to seek a vent for itself, and also in view of the unquestionable undesirability of instilling, by too severe measures, anti-Governmental feelings into a population which has not yet been affected by propaganda, your Excellency will not fail to contribute to the immediate stopping of disorders which may arise by means of admonitions, without at all having recourse, however, to the use of arms.'"

The Messenger adds: "These reports have been invented. No letter of the above stated purport from the Minister of the Interior to the Governor of Bessarabia exists, and no communication whatever was made to the Bessarabian authorities preparing them for the disturbances."

The Chief of Police of Kieff has ordered the Police Commissaries within his jurisdiction to institute a fresh inquiry into the legal status of the Jews and to forcibly expel those who have no legal right of residence and who refuse to leave.

10,000 Persons Homeless in Kishineff.

Berlin.—The German-Jewish Relief Society, which is seeking to relieve the Kishineff sufferers, has sent an agent to Kishineff, who reports that 700 houses were destroyed, that 600 shops were sacked, and that about 10,000 persons, or 2000 families, are homeless as a result of the massacre of last month. Forty-five persons were killed outright during the massacre, eighty-four were severely wounded and 500 were slightly injured.

RELIANCE WINS RACE.

Defeats Constitution and Columbia Over a Thirty-Mile Course.

New York City.—The Reliance, in a race twice around a fifteen-mile triangle on the Sound, in a breeze varying from seven to twelve miles an hour, beat the Constitution two minutes and twenty-one seconds, actual time, and the Columbia fifteen minutes and fifty-one seconds.

It has been estimated that the Reliance's racing length is about 108 and the Constitution about 104. On these figures the Reliance would win from the Constitution by twenty-four seconds. If the Reliance's racing length is over 108 then the Constitution is probably a winner.

The race showed that the Reliance is not nearly as stiff as the Columbia or the Constitution. She made much more fuss in going through the water than the Constitution, and she was particularly hard to steer.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

A Week of Fetes in Honor of Metropolis's 250th Anniversary.

New York City.—The 250th anniversary of the civic existence of New York City was celebrated royally throughout the day. The entire city was decorated. Mayor Low held a reception in the City Hall at 3 o'clock and entertained a number of guests at the Downtown Club.

Among the guests were Secretary Elihu Root, special representative of President Roosevelt; Senator Depew, Governor Odell and Secretary Shaw.

Later, at the City Hall, Mayor Low, Secretary Root and Bishop Potter delivered addresses. At night more than 50,000 persons assembled in the City Hall and Central Park to see the stereopticon exhibition of historic views and listen to the band music.

The celebration continued throughout the week, with more speeches, and each evening with entertainments in the parks.

Building Trades Paralyzed.

There are 165,000 idle men in New York City, notwithstanding that every line of business is booming. These men, but for strikes, lock-outs and dissensions among rival labor unions, would be earning on an average of $4 a day each, a total of $660,000 a day, or $3,960,000 a week. Not only is every penny of this stupendous sum lost to them, but 2500 building trade firms, representing a total capitalization of $550,000,000, are at a standstill, with a consequent loss of profits.

He Threw Letters Into Waste Basket.

The postmaster at Leedy, Okla., not knowing what to do with letters when they were uncalled for threw them into the waste basket. Because of his age he was let off with a fine.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

B. F. Jones Left $60,000,000.

The will of the late Benjamin F Jones, the well-known steel manufacturer, was filed for probate before Register Stengel, at Pittsburg. No estimate is made of the value of the estate, but it is said by those who should know to be not less than $60,000,000. The widow is to get the income from the bulk of the estate, the balance going to the four children. At Mrs Jones' death the income from her estate is to be divided each year among the children. These trusts are to continue until the death of the last of the four children, when the principal is to be divided equally among all the testator's grandchildren.

Appointed by the Governor.

Governor Pennypacker, at Harrisburg, has announced the following appointments:

Members of the Commission to erect a school house on the Corn Planter Indian lands in Warren County—C. J. Gunning, W. L. MacGowan, Warren; Homer Ensign, Corydon.

Comissioners to erect memorial tablets at Antietam—J. W. Hawley, Media; William J. Bolton and O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia.

James Pollock, of Philadelphia, was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, to succeed Joseph Morgan, of Altoona, resigned.

The First Death in New Capitol.

Owen Roberts, of Philadelphia, a prominent builder and superintendent of the work on the new Capitol, at Harrisburg, for Contractors George F. Payne & Co., was instantly killed by a heavy tile, which fell on him from a height of eighteen feet. Mr. Roberts was directing the tearing out of the tiled wall and ceiling and was standing, as he thought, a safe distance from the falling masonry. As part of the wall fell out one of the pieces, weighing fifteen pounds, struck him on the head and crushed his skull.

Drowned Saving Cadet-Elect.

Henry Bright, aged eighteen years, was drowned while bathing in a pond south of Hazleton. J. Walter Wilde, a fellow-bather, began to sink, when Bright went to his rescue and dragged him near a place of safety, but became exhausted and was drowned. John Burgess, who in turn went to Bright's aid, was almost dragged to his death by the struggling lad. Wilde, whom Bright rescued from drowning, was recently named as a cadet from Luzerne County to West Point Military Academy.

Suing to Dig Graves in Rows.

A novel suit was begun at Easton before Judge Schuyler between the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of Lehigh township, who have worshiped jointly for nearly a century in the same church and who buried their dead in the cemetery adjoining. The Lutherans want to continue buying in rows as deaths occur, and those of the Reformed faith desire to have the cemetery cut into plots. Hence the suit.

Condition of State Crops.

The latest report of the condition of the crops in the State said: Drouth partially broken by local showers, but general and copious rains badly needed for growth, seeding and plowing; much oats, corn and potatoes failed to germinate, and that up grows very slowly; vegetation deficient in quality and quantity; hay crop will be short; winter grain standing drouth better than other crops; tobacco transplanting delayed.

Bad Roads Lead to Arrest.

One of the most effectual "good roads" movements that have come to the surface in Sullivan County was the arrest of Joseph Dohm, John Litzelman and Michael Quinn, Supervisors of Cherry township. They are simply accused of neglecting to remove loose stones from the public highways and failing to improve the roads. The defendants were bound over in $300 each for trial.

Wayne's Postoffice in Opera House.

The site of the Wayne postoffice will be changed at the expiration of the present contract, on June 30. The Wayne Estate has received information from Washington that it had been awarded the ten-year contract to furnish Postmaster Brown with an office, and will erect an opera house and postoffice opposite the present postoffice.

Their First Concrete Bridge.

The first Berks County bridge built entirely out of concrete—moulded out of a mixture of cement, cracked stone and sand—has just been finished. It reaches a distance of 147 feet across the Tulpehocken, near Stouchsburg, and is now one solid piece, though it looks like many pieces of granite put together.

All Through the State.

Green Lane now has a Board of Trade.

Samuel T. Harkness has been appointed postmaster at Boothwyn, Delaware County.

Missing Harvey Bitler was found dead with a broken neck in a mine breach at Locust Gap.

Rich Farmer Albert Crane hanged himself to end melancholia near Bear Swamp, Susquehanna County.

Andrew Carnegie will give the Mt. Holly (Cumberland County) Lutheran Church half the cost of an organ.

It has been practically decided that the towns of Red Hill, Pennsburg and East Greenville will have electric lights.

The Borough Council of Glenolden has adopted a sewer system, and will make extensive improvements to attract residents.

A. W. MACHEN UNDER ARREST

Free Delivery Superintendent Accused of Accepting Bribes.

ALLEGED BRIBERS ALSO TAKEN

The Accused Official is Removed From Office—Says His Arrest is "a Grand-stand Play"—Gives $20,000 Bail—More Sensational Developments Are Expected to Follow—The Charges.

Washington, D. C.—August W. Machen, Superintendent of Free Delivery in the Postoffice Department, was arrested, charged with receiving bribes amounting to about $22,000 from Groff Brothers, contractors for letter box fasteners, and was summarily dismissed from office by Postmaster-General Payne. Machen gave bail in $20,000, and a hearing in his case was set for June 5. He declared that his arrest was "a grand-stand play," and, through his counsel, denied the charges against him. The Groff brothers also were arrested and released on bail. Other officials are under suspicion, and it is believed that still more startling developments in the postal investigation will follow.

Postmaster-General Payne, in summarily dismissing Machen from office, issued the following order:

"A. W. Machen is this day removed from the position of General Superintendent of the free delivery service. His removal is made by reason of malfeasance on his part in the discharge of the duties of his office."

The arrest of Machen was the closing act of an examination which was conducted for three hours by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, Inspector Fosnes, who relieved Machen as chief of the free delivery division, and Inspector Meyer. At the conclusion of the examination Deputy Marshal Springman was called into Mr. Bristow's office and made the arrest.

The evidence of Machen's guilt came like a thunderclap to the Postmaster-General, who, while he was aware that the former Superintendent of Free Delivery had been guilty of irregularities, had never suspected actual dishonesty on the part of so important an official, and especially one who had been recommended to him as worthy of the utmost consideration.

Consternation reigns in the department, and it is feared that this is only the beginning of most sensational developments which will reveal the existence of venality of appalling proportions and involve officials of importance and trust. It is said that close surveillance is now being kept on another official who formerly occupied a place of trust, and it is intimated at the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General that the end is not even in sight.

The offense charged against Machen is shown in detail in the following statement issued by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow:

"A. W. Machen, General Superintendent Free Delivery system, was arrested, charged with receiving bribes, amounting in all to about $22,000, in connection with a contract held by Groff Brothers, of Washington, D. C., for a patent fastener used on street letter boxes, known as the Groff fastener. The Postoffice Department in the last ten years has used about $160,000 worth of these fasteeners, and it is shown by ample evidence that, for the last three years at least Mr. Machen has been receiving forty per cent. of the amounts paid to the Groffs. The transaction of the business was conducted by Diller B. Groff, who controls the patent of his brother, Samuel A., a policeman."

Postmaster-General Payne gives the greatest credit to the work of Mr. Bristow and his inspectors in ferreting out the present case, pronouncing it the most expert piece of detective work which he has ever known.

Machen, while refusing to make an extended statement for publication, said:

"This will come out all right. My arrest is merely a grand-stand play."

It is understood that civil suits will be brought to recover from Machen the amount he is alleged to have received on the contracts.

RUSSIAN ARMY PLOT.

Two Artillery Officers Confess That They Intended to Shoot Officials.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Two officers in the artillery, named Gregorieff and Molostroff, rave been arrested. On the discovery of incriminating letters Gregorieff confessed that it had been his intention to shoot M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, on the occasion of the interment of M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior, who was shot and killed by Anarchists, but his courage failed when he saw the venerable appearance of Mr. Pobiedonostzeff.

Molostroff confessed that he intended to shoot another high official. It is believed that revolutionary tendencies are spreading in the Russian Army.

Head Jerked Off at a Lynching.

W. C. Clifton, murderer of Mr. and Mrs. John Church, was lynched by a mob from Gillette, Wyo. The mob battered down the jail door at Newcastle, holding up the Sheriff and deputy, and hung Clifton to a bridge west of the town. Clifton's head was jerked off by the fall of forty feet.

Assistant Secretary Keep Sworn In.

Charles H. Keep, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office at Washington.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 7.

Subject: Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck, Acts xxvii., 33-44—Golden Text, Psa. 107-28—Memory Verses, 41-44—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

The voyage to Crete (vs. 1-12). From all the provinces accused parties were constantly being brought to Rome, and as soon as a sufficient company could be gathered Paul was sent with them under the charge of Julius, a Roman centurion. They reached Fair Havens, on the south of Crete, during the season of storms on the Mediterranean, and when all navigation on the open sea was discontinued. Paul advised them to remain here, but Julius, the centurion, who had charge of the soldiers and prisoners, had the authority to decide and naturally trusted the master and the owner of the ship more than he did Paul. Accordingly they set sail for Phenice, a more commodious port of Crete, intending there to winter.

The hurricane (vs. 13-20). They set sail from Fair Havens for Phenice, a distance of less than forty miles, on a pleasant day, expecting to make a speedy and safe journey. But almost immediately a hurricane struck them, and the ship was caught and driven before the wind for twenty-three miles in a southwesterly direction to the small island of Clauda. This was about twenty-five miles south of Phenice, where they desired to land. Then followed many days of tempest in which neither sun nor stars appeared. Everything not indispensable to the preservation of the ship was thrown overboard, and all hope of being saved was given up.

Paul giving comfort and advice (vs. 21-38). Under that dark sky, and in that hopelessly drifting ship, there appeared the joy of light and life, for it held no Jonah fleeing from duty, but a Paul bound in the spirit to testify for God also at Rome. Adapted to the need of these 300 souls were his hopeful, encouraging words. First Paul reminds them of their error in disregarding his counsel at Fair Havens. This he does, not to reproach them, but to give them a basis of confidence in his present comforting assurances. Then he exhorts them to be of good cheer, and tells them that the angel of God stood by him in the night and assured him that there would be "no loss of any man's life." Their faith and hope in these strange, bright words of promise were reinforced by Paul's grand confession of trust in the God whose merciful purpose he had announced to them. On the fourteenth night of the storm they discovered that they were drawing near some land. They had been driven about 480 miles westward to the little island of Malta. Some of the sailors were trying to escape and leave the others to their fate, but Paul said, "Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved," whereupon the soldiers cut the ropes that held the small boat to the ship and allowed it to drift away, and the sailors were obliged to remain in the ship.

33. "Was coming on." While they were waiting for daylight they had cast out the anchors. "Paul besought." It is strange that a prisoner should be listened to for a moment. Ramsay explains this by the assurance that Paul here was a man of distinction, that Luke and Aristarchus accompanied Paul as servants, for in no other capacity would they be allowed to go with him. "To take some food." To their despair was added a further suffering from want of food in consequence of the injury done to the provisions, and the impossibility of preparing any regular meal. We see the force of the phrase which alludes to what a casual reader might suppose an unimportant part of the suffering, that there was much abstinence. Then, too, with death staring them in the face no one cared to eat. "Taken nothing." That is, no regular meal. This cannot mean that they had lived entirely without food.

34-36. "Not a hair fall." The phrase is a proverbial one to express complete deliverance. "Gave thanks." Without asking permission, Paul acts with authority and in the presence of these heathen soldiers and sailors recognizes God. This must have had an influence for good. Too often it is the case that Christians allow the wicked to rule. "All of good cheer." Paul's hopeful and cheerful spirit had breathed hope and comfort into the whole company. His faith and courage not only caused him to pass through these dark days without becoming despondent, but actually enabled him to inspire courage in all the rest.

37, 38. "Were in all." The number given here is very large, which shows that this must have been a large ship. "Souls." Persons. "Eaten enough." They would thus have full strength for the task before them. "Cast out the wheat." Or grain. This would be the natural cargo of a merchant vessel proceeding from Alexandria to Italy, as grain was the principal article exported from Egypt.

The wreck and the escape (vs. 39-44). 39, 40. "Knew not the land." Even if some of the sailors were familiar with the Island of Malta, yet coming so suddenly upon it they would at first fail to recognize it. "Took counsel." They saw an inlet with a beach (R. V.) where they hoped to be able to land, and they discussed the best means of doing so. "Casting off the anchors." They cast off the anchors and left them in the sea. "Loosing the bands." Ancient ships were supplied with two rudders, like paddles, one being placed on each side of the stern. When the ship was anchored by the stern it became necessary to hoist these rudders out of the water and bind them to the ship, but now that they were trying to get the ship to land the rudders were untied.

41, 42. "Two seas met." The channel which separates the little Island of Salmonetta from the Maltese coast near St. Paul's Bay unites the outer sea with the inner and forms just such a position as is here described. "Soldiers' counsel." According to the Roman custom each of the prisoners was chained to a particular soldier who was his keeper. The Roman law made the soldiers answerable with their own lives for the prisoners placed under their charge, and now that there was a possibility of the prisoners escaping the soldiers wished them put to death.

43, 44. "Desiring to save." The centurion could not fail to see that it was to Paul that the safety of the whole party was due. "Swim." As St. Paul had already been thrice shipwrecked and had been in the deep a night and a day (2 Cor. 11: 25) we may be sure that he was among those who were told to swim ashore. "Came to pass." And so the three points of Paul's prediction were accomplished—they were wrecked upon an island, the ship was lost and their lives were saved.

New Asbestos Mines.

Asbestos, one of nature's unique products, is not found very extensively in different parts of the world, and when it does occur it is usually in the form of narrow veins or seams. Consequently the discovery of rich mines in the Irkursk district, in Russia, near ample water power and cheap transportation facilities, is very welcome news. This deposit is said to be equal in quality to the Canadian and superior to the Swiss.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	—	@	22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Seconds	19½	@	20½
State dairy, fancy	—	@	21
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	14½	@	16

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	11½
Small	—	@	11½
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	17½	@	19
State and Penn	17½	@	19
Western—Choice	—	@	17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 75	@	2 80
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902	2 90	@	2 95
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 40	@	2 45
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 65	@	2 70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Russet, per bbl	75	@	2 75
Baldwins, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Gano, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Strawberries, per qt	3	@	9
Blackberries, per qt	5	@	12
Huckleberries, per qt	12	@	15
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	6

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	20	@	25
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., per pair	35	@	40
Ducks, spring, per lb	18	@	20
Geese, per lb	11	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb	23	@	24
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	22	@	23
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 05	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	77½	@	90

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, N.C., Rose, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Florida, Rose, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Sweets, per basket	75	@	1 25
Turnips, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	—	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, per bbl	75	@	3 00
Peas, per basket	—	@	1 50
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 25	@	1 40
Charleston, per basket	1 00	@	1 25
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 25
Celery, per case	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 75
Cabbages, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	30	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	75	@	4 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00	@	1 75
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	2 00
Parsnips, per bbl	—	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 30	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	88¾
No. 2 red	—	@	82½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	55
Oats, No. 2	—	@	39¼
No. 2 white	—	@	42
Rye, Western	—	@	59½
State	56	@	59
Lard, city	8	@	8½

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	9
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10
Country dressed	5	@	8½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 70
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	9 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 30	@	6 40
Country dressed, per lb	8	@	10

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP.

Will Exceed Last Year's by About One Million Boxes.

Washington, D. C. — Advices from Florida are to the effect that the results of the recent big freeze, in which a very large proportion of the orange trees of the State were killed, have been rapidly passing away, and that Florida will shortly be prepared to furnish even a greater number of oranges than before the disaster. It is said this year's crop will be worth about $2,700,000, and will exceed the crop of last year by about 1,000,000 boxes.

It is confidently expected that the labor and attention devoted to the planting and cultivation of trees will result in an increase of 2,000,000 boxes within two years. The reports are also favorable to the growth of pineapples, many square miles of new territory having been placed under cultivation. The shipments of pineapples this season have reached 2,000,000 boxes, which are valued at $3 per box.

Drouth Continues in Some Sections.

Drouth has been largely relieved in the Ohio Valley, Lake region and southern portions of the Middle Atlantic States, but continues with great severity over the northern portion of the last named district and in New England, while light rains would be beneficial generally throughout the Gulf States.

Business Failures For a Week.

During the previous week the business failures in the United States numbered 155 and ten in Canada.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 7—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Modern lessons from the Rechabites.—Jer. xxxv, 1-6, 18, 19. (Temperance.)

The Rechabites were a section of the Henites, a Midianitish tribe, who, with the Israelites, had come into Canaan. The real founder of the tribe was Jonadab, a son or descendant of Rechab. They were worshipers of Jehovah, though not Israelites, and the worship of Baal was very offensive to them. To guard them against apostacy and to insure the preservation of their peculiar tribal life Jonadab bound them to abstemiousness and to a nomadic life. They were "to drink no wine," neither were they to build house nor sow seed nor plant vineyard, nor have any, but all your days ye shall dwell in tents." The Rechabites were faithful to the demands of their founder for two centuries and a half. The invasion of Nebuchadnezzar drove them into Jerusalem, where they still resisted the temptations to break their vows. It is claimed that about 60,000 of their descendants still remain. They live near Mecca, in the mountain country northeast of Medina, and still adhere to the old rules of their tribe.

1. The Rechabites teach total abstinence. They did not take a vow to drink but moderately, but to totally abstain from wine. It was an absolute command and embraced every member of the tribe. "Our father commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons, forever." Under the conditions of life in their day this was their only safe attitude toward intoxicating drinks. Any other course would have been dangerous. They would have been in danger of succumbing to enervating forms of life about them. In total abstinence from strong drink lies our only safety today. If the first glass is never taken, the second cannot be, but if the first is no one can predict the result.

2. The Rechabites teach the possibility of total abstinence. Many people believe that abstinence is impossible. Surrounded on all sides by temptations, their claim is that they cannot refuse to drink. Many honestly believe this, although they would personally prefer not to touch intoxicating drinks. But all temptations by the power of God can be overcome. Look at the Rechabites. They had been surrounded by the general debauchery of Jerusalem and yet were untouched, and when they were brought face to face with temptation under peculiar circumstances they courageously replied, "We will drink no wine." What they did bluntly Daniel under somewhat similar circumstances did more suavely, yet neither suffered for the stand taken. Nor would we today if we kindly, but firmly, declined all invitations to drink wine or other intoxicating drinks. The world honors and admires the man who has convictions and stands by them rather than the one who weakly gives in to its temptations against his convictions.

3. The Rechabites teach the value of total abstinence. The Rechabites lived as they did to preserve their tribal character and to prolong their lives, "that ye may live many days in the land where ye are strangers." For national preservation and a long and happy life they took and kept the Rechabite vows, and they were amply repaid. Intemperance is one of our national sins, and for the nation's welfare the American people need to become more abstemious. And nothing today does more to assure happiness, health and longevity to the individual than temperance in all things. God also blessed the Rechabites for their faithfulness to the rules of their fathers, and in so doing He placed the stamp of His approval upon temperance. That He has stamped intemperance with His disapproval is evidenced by the evils that result from it. Let us therefore follow the example of the Rechabites. Let us decide to totally abstain from intoxicating drinks, and when the tempter says, "Drink ye wine," let us like them courageously reply, "We will drink no wine."

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. x, 8-11; Num. vi, 1-3; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 29-32; Isa. v, 11, 12; Dan. i, 8; Luke i, 15; Gal. v, 19-26; I Thess. v, 6-8.

When.

When I can do no more,
I always can do this:
I can look upward and implore
Strength for my helplessness.

When shadows cloud my way,
I clasp the hand of One
Who safely leads, by night or day;
I never am alone.

When my own wisdom fails,
I ask and am supplied
With wisdom which avails;
My Saviour is my Guide.

When in some rugged road
I tread with bleeding feet
And falter underneath my load,
My Helper there I meet.

When driven to despair
By wild or sudden grief,
My Comforter is always there
With succor and relief.

When tempted by the lure
Of some seductive sin,
Escape is promised and made sure;
My Keeper is within.

When fade my treasures here,
When gain and loss befall,
Oh, then my Keeper, Comforter,
Shall be my all in all!

—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 7, "Keep the Vision of Christ Clear"—Text, Acts vii, 55, 56; xxvii, 25.

What is seen depends as much on the one looking as upon the object viewed. It is less a matter of eyesight than of insight. Some are capable of seeing only the outer shell of a thing, while others look far beyond the husk and view all the inner meaning and power wrapped up in the kernel. One reads only words and never reaches the depth of thought which words are adapted to reveal. One looks on a picture and sees only a beautiful scene and the skill with which the colors are laid on the canvas, while another standing by is all unconscious of the technique and is absorbed in the passionate life, the tragedy of existence, which throbs through every brush stroke and cries out for recognition by some human heart struggling upward into light and freedom.

Here lies the measureless difference between the two groups of men given in the pictures of the texts. Stephen in the council saw what his listeners could not see. He was the soberest reasoner of all the company. His penetration was the most discerning. He recognized the trend and significance of all Israelitish history from Moses to Jesus of Nazareth. He clearly saw the real spirit of his listeners and judges was in nature the same as that which had in all previous ages led their fathers to oppose and persecute the preachers of soul purity and righteousness. As clearly also he saw the infinite superiority and worth of the gospel of Christ above all their pretensions and outward show and knew by a spirit quickened certainty, like open sight, that the truth should triumph. He saw God and His glory. He saw Jesus the one only true Man, established with power at the right hand of God. It was a moment of ecstasy, of divine uplift, of heavenly insight. It was a momentary glimpse only, but it was enough. It was the instant for which all his previous life had made preparation. He had for years reasoned and believed; he now saw.

The worth of life lies largely in the power we acquire to see the invisible which lies all around us striving for recognition through the visible forms of existence. The real lies not on the surface, but is revealed through all the qualities of the visible. It speaks ever in language of marvelous richness. To catch the meaning we must learn the code. No literary taste or scientific attainment, no wealth or beauty or physical grace can master the secret. If the richest gift of human existence is ever obtained, it will come by the power of spirit insight. The vision of the Christ is beyond all other values and stands alone in worth for our striving. It is not an empty dream, not a fanatical fantasy, a rhapsody of an unbalanced brain. It is an ideal flashed with sun clear certainty on the deepest soul nature, transforming the one receiving it into its own likeness. It is the revelation of the divine nature which reveals the possibilities open to human nature of heavenly transformation.

Once seen, if only for an instant, this sight suffices for the artist soul of the Christian. Ever after the task is to put into thought and feeling and will, into look, speech and act, all that the soul saw of the Christ when the heavens were opened and God's glory shone out.

Seek the vision. Expect to see God. Look for Christ. Then study to speak and show Him to all men. Be saved by Him, then save others to Him.

Marriage Licenses.

Lemuel Cutshall and Laura Everhart, both of Springfield township.

G. Edward Edelblute and Elizabeth C. Hoffman, both of Huntingdon.

Wm. F. Nicholas, Pittsburg, and Marian E. Robinson, Canoe Creek, Blair county, Pa.

Richard B. Bailey and Elizabeth McConahy, both of Mapleton.

Albert Locke, Robertsdale, and Emma Magee, Selea, Pa.

Lewis G. Knode, Porter township, and Ella A. Miller, Logan township.

Charles G. Shoop and Sallie L. McHugh, both of Mapleton.

John B. Sweigart, Mt. Union, and Pearl A. Parsons, McNeal, Pa.

W. R. Shaver and Katie Miller, both of Mount Union.

J. M. Platt and Elizabeth Baird, both of West township.

Charles M. Latherow, Newton Hamilton, and Annie M. Lamberson, Mapleton.

Wilfred Booth and Alice Given, both of Yeagertown, Mifflin county.

James Shoop, Mill Creek, and Henrietta McGee, Catharine township, Blair county, Pa.

James S. McCall and Mary C. Bumbaugh, both of Huntingdon.

H. P. Isenberg and Annie Bricker, both of Huntingdon.

Charles Neusbaum and Theasa Covert, both of Mt. Union.

Henry Lego, Tyrone, and Ida Raymond, Huntingdon.

W. W. Price, Osceola Mills, and M. E. Beckwith, Hannah, Centre county, Pa.

Grant J. Anderson, Pitcairn, and Gertrude Madden, Meadow Gap, Pa.

L. K. Johnston and Catharine B. Archey, both of Graysville, Pa.

William Waldsmith and Catharine McCool, both of Oneida township.

Charles A. Lynn, Sandy Ridge, and Louie A. Pfoutz, Osceola Mills, Pa.

Summer Facts.

It is no use trying to dispute it, too many people have proven it to be true in years past.

We mean policy of wearing Summer Underwear in Summer.

It makes you comfortable, because it keeps you cool.

We have about every style and every price in Underwear for men.

WARM WEATHER UNDERWEAR.

Egyptian Balbriggan.

A cheap grade of Underwear, but it is well worth the money and will give you good service. Price 25c per garment.

Fine Balbriggan.

A splendid quality, both short and long sleeves, and reinforced and double seats.

They are strong and well made.

They are 50c per garment.

Chain Underwear.

Many prefer it because it is as cool as can be and at the same time absorbs the perspiration perfectly.

It is 50c per garment.

Elastic Seam Drawers.

The Elastic Seam Drawers give great comfort as a warm weather garment. Will not tear or rip because they give. 50c and 75c per garment.

Lisle Thread.

Fancy Lisle Thread Underwear is about the best that can be bought.

It lasts well and always fits perfectly. It is $1.00 a garment.

Genuine French Balbriggan (imported goods) $1.00 a garment.

A Cool Head is a Clear Head.

The weather is a gentle though a firm reminder thai it is time to be thinking about a Straw Hat.

Your summer wardrobe won't be complete without one, and then a cool, comfortable head is the best head to go to business with.

Straw Hats for men, boys and children will be as varied in style as ever and they will all be the best, too. Men's hats will be priced from 10c to $13.50 for the ever popular Panama.

Try one of our hats first.

Trading Stamps with all purchases.

Hugo Mayer, GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, ✦ HUNTINGDON, PA.

Pomona Grange.

The quarterly meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona No. 6, P. of H., met in the town hall at Shirleysburg, Pa., May 27 and 28, 1903.

The speakers, D. B. McWilliams and R. S. Seeds, were present for the public session on Wednesday evening, and profitably as well as pleasantly entertained a large and attentive audience.

Thursday morning session at 9.30—With the worthy master, J. G. Hicks, in the chair. After the regular order of business, J. L. Grove extended a hearty welcome to which Albert M. Cornell, Lecture of Pennsylvania State Grange, gave the response. The topic, "What Education does the Farmer Need," was opened by R. S. Seeds, followed by State Lecturer A. L. Cornell and others. The state lecturer also gave an encourageing report of the progress made in grange work all over the state.

The afternoon session opened at 1.30.—Reports were received from twelve Granges in the county. The reports were very encouraging. Warriorsmark Grange, the banner Grange, having received thirty-five members since last report. It was decided to hold a county picnic in August. The committee on arrangements are as follows: T. M. Wood, Mapleton Grange; G. E. Corcelius, Donation Grange; G. W. Bowser, Shirleysburg Grange, and D. M. Summers, Lincoln Grange.

Thursday evening session opened at 7.30 for conferring the fifth degree on a class of thirteen, after which Albert M. Cornell, the state lecturer, exemplified the unwritten work of the Order.

A vote of hearty thanks was tendered in behalf of Shirleysburg Grange for the hospitable manner in which they entertained the visiting members. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Calvin Grange the fourth Wednesday and Thursday of September.

Secretary.

Cuts, Bruises and Burns Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment, and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

EACH SUCCEEDING SEASON

FINDS US WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overalls & Blouses

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

WE THANK you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

OUR BEST BOW

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we greet you at the Diamond Shoe Store and Repair Shop, at junction of Main and Chestnut streets, in Mapleton Borough, Pa., where you will find

A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men, Women, Boys and Misses, Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

Repairing

Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

McCARL & HENDERSON.

Oct. 20, 1902.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opene a new Furniture Store above

Longacre's Store, Mount Union,

where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regu lar trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.